

1990

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AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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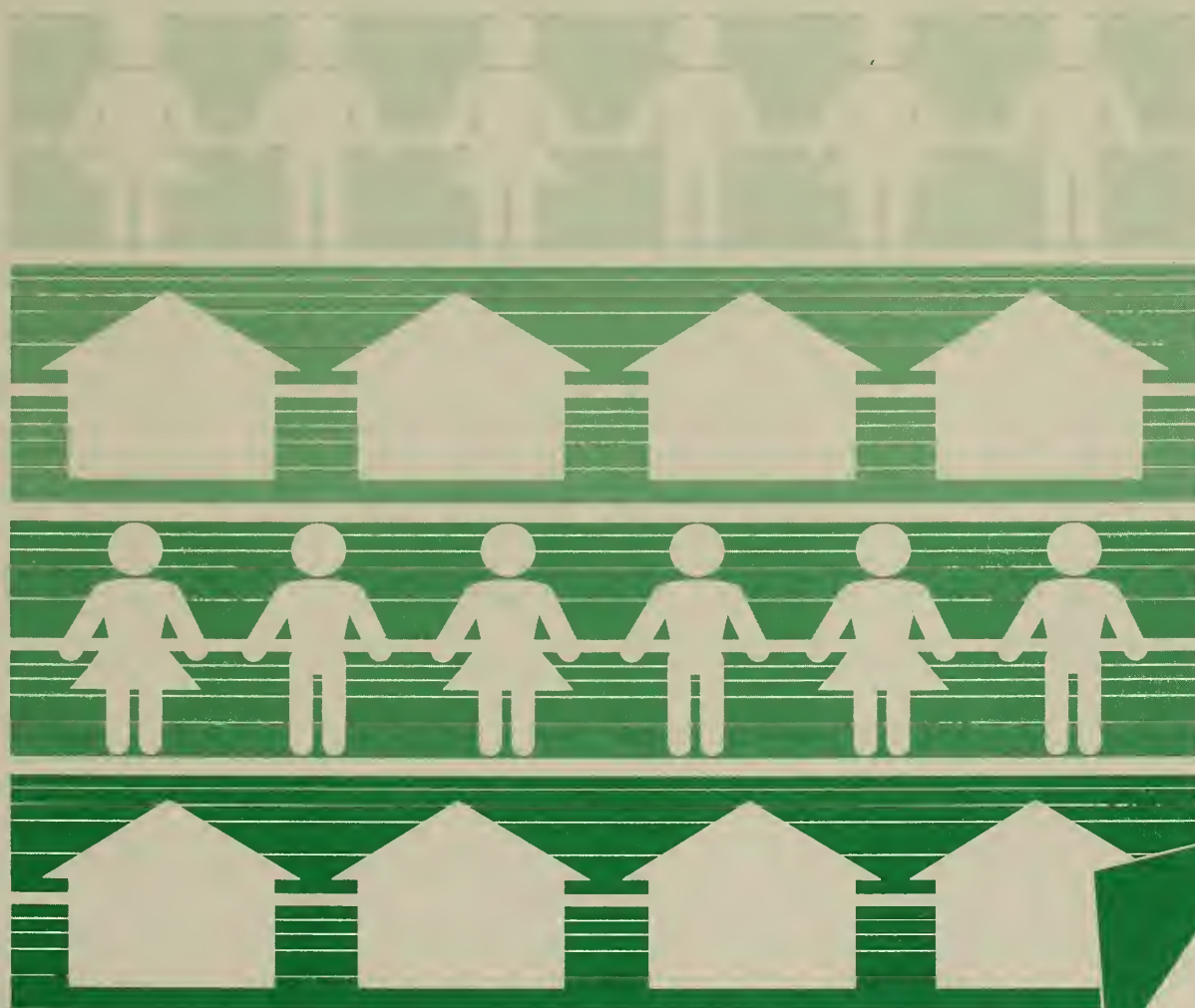
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Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA**

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**Economics and Statistics
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix G.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Piece of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

... Not applicable for this report.

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO PMSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin				
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ROCK COUNTY, WI	
15 -----	15
19 -----	19 (pt.)
20 -----	19 (pt.)
21 -----	20
22 -----	22 (pt.)
26.01 -----	21
26.02 -----	22 (pt.)
	22 (pt.)
	26 (pt.)
	26 (pt.)

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Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
ROCK COUNTY, WI	
15 -----	15 (pt.)
19 -----	15 (pt.)
	19
20 -----	20 (pt.)
21 -----	21 (pt.)
22 -----	20 (pt.)
	21 (pt.)
	22
26 -----	26.01
	26.02

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-- Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County					
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	1 866.2	1 866.2	41.9	60.9	4.7	6.1	143.2	147.3	48.0	2.9
Square miles -----	720.5	720.5	16.2	23.5	1.8	2.3	55.3	56.9	18.5	1.1
AGE										
All persons -----	139 510	139 510	35 573	52 133	4 571	3 374	7 532	10 222	5 470	5 440
Under 5 years -----	10 784	10 784	3 103	4 228	320	284	432	831	441	542
5 to 9 years -----	10 787	10 787	2 957	3 948	325	226	479	869	361	544
10 to 14 years -----	10 346	10 346	2 644	3 593	304	188	617	834	396	465
15 to 19 years -----	9 918	9 918	2 690	3 376	274	216	622	713	413	388
20 to 24 years -----	9 699	9 699	2 891	3 750	300	318	493	618	399	361
25 to 34 years -----	22 897	22 897	5 835	9 297	744	651	1 113	1 835	905	1 033
35 to 44 years -----	20 320	20 320	4 652	7 593	637	473	1 295	1 909	792	726
45 to 54 years -----	14 817	14 817	3 128	5 517	468	333	1 039	1 213	655	395
55 to 64 years -----	12 349	12 349	2 907	4 622	516	313	691	759	515	356
65 to 74 years -----	9 727	9 727	2 616	3 450	399	218	381	442	289	347
75 to 84 years -----	5 877	5 877	1 645	2 038	234	113	262	170	181	229
85 years and over -----	1 989	1 989	505	721	50	41	108	29	123	54
3 and 4 years -----	4 501	4 501	1 269	1 741	127	111	187	336	191	223
16 years and over -----	105 566	105 566	26 406	39 649	3 552	2 627	5 892	7 512	4 189	3 812
18 years and over -----	101 651	101 651	25 411	38 255	3 437	2 549	5 641	7 213	4 021	3 632
21 years and over -----	95 702	95 702	23 538	36 309	3 294	2 412	5 275	6 865	3 774	3 429
60 years and over -----	23 533	23 533	6 207	8 468	947	525	1 064	988	826	813
62 years and over -----	21 065	21 065	5 615	7 502	823	458	942	839	742	744
Median -----	33.0	33.0	31.0	32.6	35.3	31.2	35.1	32.1	33.0	29.4
Female										
Under 5 years -----	71 558	71 558	18 914	26 861	2 409	1 723	3 580	5 118	2 731	2 892
5 to 9 years -----	5 300	5 300	1 560	2 051	157	152	201	388	215	269
10 to 14 years -----	5 310	5 310	1 490	1 939	165	108	228	438	180	275
15 to 19 years -----	4 930	4 930	1 283	1 686	146	87	303	387	170	230
20 to 24 years -----	4 903	4 903	1 351	1 717	138	113	268	360	202	196
25 to 34 years -----	4 889	4 889	1 536	1 927	148	164	191	319	197	209
35 to 34 years -----	11 615	11 615	3 119	4 673	381	305	500	940	442	554
45 to 44 years -----	10 239	10 239	2 385	3 857	319	248	638	977	391	372
55 to 54 years -----	7 540	7 540	1 658	2 859	249	175	511	594	336	212
65 to 64 years -----	6 294	6 294	1 569	2 355	277	153	315	371	246	201
75 to 74 years -----	5 418	5 418	1 512	1 929	238	113	209	229	147	195
85 years and over -----	3 651	3 651	1 078	1 313	157	75	140	92	111	143
Median -----	1 469	1 469	373	555	34	30	76	23	94	36
3 and 4 years -----	2 196	2 196	638	826	61	59	95	157	93	111
16 years and over -----	55 024	55 024	14 362	20 834	1 906	1 350	2 791	3 818	2 133	2 080
18 years and over -----	53 093	53 093	13 872	20 141	1 850	1 308	2 681	3 662	2 050	1 996
21 years and over -----	50 125	50 125	12 873	19 135	1 775	1 238	2 539	3 484	1 929	1 880
60 years and over -----	13 650	13 650	3 778	4 988	570	296	560	514	464	486
62 years and over -----	12 356	12 356	3 441	4 503	505	272	511	432	421	442
Median -----	34.0	34.0	32.2	33.7	37.0	31.9	36.5	32.6	34.1	30.0
Male										
Median age -----	67 952	67 952	16 659	25 272	2 162	1 651	3 952	5 104	2 739	2 548
Median age -----	31.9	31.9	29.7	31.5	33.5	30.7	33.7	31.6	31.9	28.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	139 510	139 510	35 573	52 133	4 571	3 374	7 532	10 222	5 470	5 440
In households -----	136 681	136 681	34 331	51 690	4 571	3 336	6 838	10 211	5 283	5 434
Householder -----	52 252	52 252	13 307	20 388	1 850	1 415	2 384	3 714	1 943	2 001
Family householder -----	37 520	37 520	9 177	14 159	1 295	887	1 918	2 849	1 457	1 450
Nonfamily householder -----	14 732	14 732	4 130	6 229	555	528	466	865	486	551
Living alone -----	12 252	12 252	3 495	5 145	495	423	338	654	374	459
Spouse -----	30 363	30 363	6 609	11 550	1 052	658	1 704	2 509	1 171	957
Child -----	44 537	44 537	11 450	16 296	1 405	965	2 318	3 506	1 750	1 965
Other relatives -----	3 839	3 839	1 296	1 214	120	90	146	170	147	230
Nonrelatives -----	5 690	5 690	1 669	2 242	144	208	286	312	272	281
Institutionalized persons -----	1 795	1 795	325	326	—	—	683	—	181	6
Other persons in group quarters -----	1 034	1 034	917	117	—	38	11	11	6	—
Persons per household -----	2.62	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.47	2.36	2.87	2.75	2.72	2.72
Persons per family -----	3.10	3.10	3.11	3.05	2.99	2.93	3.17	3.17	3.11	3.17
Persons 65 years and over -----	17 593	17 593	4 766	6 209	683	372	751	641	593	630
In households -----	16 407	16 407	4 498	5 964	683	366	522	641	425	630
Householder -----	11 452	11 452	3 218	4 217	502	260	331	423	288	448
Nonfamily householder -----	5 576	5 576	1 696	2 104	268	131	120	165	129	218
Living alone -----	5 417	5 417	1 636	2 056	259	128	115	163	122	209
Spouse -----	4 079	4 079	1 041	1 460	159	84	153	179	106	153
Other relatives -----	682	682	184	225	18	17	31	35	23	26
Nonrelatives -----	194	194	55	62	4	5	7	4	8	3
Institutionalized persons -----	1 178	1 178	267	238	—	—	229	—	168	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	8	8	1	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	37 520	37 520	9 177	14 159	1 295	887	1 918	2 849	1 457	1 450
With own children under 18 years -----	18 614	18 614	4 872	7 009	574	457	936	1 522	729	865
Number of own children under 18 years -----	35 183	35 183	9 224	13 015	1 052	768	1 769	2 921	1 333	1 635
Married-couple families -----	30 363	30 363	6 609	11 550	1 052	658	1 704	2 509	1 171	957
With own children under 18 years -----	14 019	14 019	3 094	5 326	427	299	809	1 310	562	509
Number of own children under 18 years -----	27 246	27 246	5 920	10 279	810	533	1 557	2 591	1 066	993
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 541	5 541	2 145	2 035	194	181	152	248	197	412
With own children under 18 years -----	3 760	3 760	1 547	1 380	125	128	98	167	124	308
Number of own children under 18 years -----	6 646	6 646	2 938	2 271	214	195	162	258	204	564
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	51 575	51 575	12 288	19 179	1 681	1 300	3 156	3 783	2 106	1 771
Never married -----	14 039	14 039	3 739	5 099	433	388	955	897	573	498
Now married, except separated -----	31 248	31 248	6 824	11 804	1 074	684	1 824	2 548	1 211	982
Separated -----	780	780	259	280	22	22	59	42	40	51
Widowed -----	1 323	1 323	354	406	42	24	69	42	63	46
Divorced -----	4 185	4 185	1 112	1 590	110	182	249	254	219	194
Females 15 years and over -----	56 018	56 018	14 581	21 185	1 941	1 376	2 848	3 905	2 166	2 118
Never married -----	11 624	11 624	3 620	4 394	353	324	558	794	425	540
Now married, except separated -----	31 202	31 202	6 862	11 811	1 073	679	1 763	2 541	1 213	991
Separated -----	1 064	1 064	443	358	23	28	48	57	41	70
Widowed -----	6 600	6 600	1 938	2 344	277	140	261	204	259	236
Divorced -----	5 528	5 528	1 718	2 278	215	205	218	309	228	281

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.								Beloit city, Rock County	
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.7	3.7	7.1	57.1	2.6	9.5	13.9	80.1	.9	2.0
Square miles	1.0	1.4	2.7	22.0	1.0	3.7	5.4	30.9	.3	.8
AGE										
All persons	4 649	4 202	4 342	1 294	2 049	2 805	3 455	3 106	541	5 323
Under 5 years	333	332	295	65	185	133	198	226	21	602
5 to 9 years	334	316	324	92	140	193	215	276	13	492
10 to 14 years	292	302	339	120	122	216	197	241	16	433
15 to 19 years	599	283	314	113	126	206	221	230	6	367
20 to 24 years	799	264	268	58	157	131	202	169	46	400
25 to 34 years	650	762	655	167	310	323	438	438	62	1 017
35 to 44 years	554	553	634	231	230	478	477	527	53	646
45 to 54 years	347	382	502	183	205	379	432	408	54	393
55 to 64 years	265	417	452	125	232	351	440	257	45	325
65 to 74 years	262	337	362	83	229	276	354	221	90	331
75 to 84 years	175	205	140	43	89	99	212	101	97	239
85 years and over	39	49	57	14	24	20	69	12	38	78
3 and 4 years	130	148	122	26	75	54	85	114	9	242
16 years and over	3 648	3 198	3 313	990	1 579	2 212	2 807	2 324	490	3 720
18 years and over	3 530	3 081	3 196	945	1 533	2 127	2 707	2 214	489	3 578
21 years and over	2 848	2 912	3 014	889	1 451	2 018	2 591	2 089	482	3 359
60 years and over	598	808	757	195	454	544	859	448	252	814
62 years and over	546	716	664	169	415	489	775	404	243	753
Median	24.5	32.9	34.7	36.3	34.5	39.6	40.6	34.4	54.9	28.6
Female	2 503	2 189	2 280	608	1 071	1 385	1 814	1 561	312	2 843
Under 5 years	184	175	138	25	91	71	94	100	7	290
5 to 9 years	162	175	169	41	74	91	100	151	7	234
10 to 14 years	145	128	177	51	65	102	107	112	6	210
15 to 19 years	335	127	155	50	67	97	102	113	4	189
20 to 24 years	419	142	133	28	87	54	93	80	20	224
25 to 34 years	351	398	341	84	157	170	231	233	25	549
35 to 44 years	277	274	329	115	114	238	251	263	19	328
45 to 54 years	182	205	266	81	106	186	236	205	23	208
55 to 64 years	140	222	239	62	128	173	217	120	26	176
65 to 74 years	170	188	193	44	116	141	203	128	65	199
75 to 84 years	108	127	96	18	43	51	131	51	77	178
85 years and over	30	28	44	9	23	11	49	5	33	56
3 and 4 years	70	67	62	8	34	28	37	49	4	123
16 years and over	1 991	1 688	1 753	479	828	1 099	1 493	1 183	291	2 078
18 years and over	1 933	1 629	1 689	460	801	1 059	1 441	1 125	290	2 010
21 years and over	1 541	1 543	1 612	433	759	1 007	1 395	1 064	287	1 879
60 years and over	377	466	429	97	252	273	500	247	195	527
62 years and over	345	412	382	84	224	250	455	217	186	492
Median	25.2	33.5	35.8	36.9	34.6	40.1	42.1	34.6	69.4	29.9
Male	2 146	2 013	2 062	686	978	1 420	1 641	1 545	229	2 480
Median age	23.7	32.3	33.7	35.6	34.4	39.2	38.2	34.2	39.8	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 649	4 202	4 342	1 294	2 049	2 805	3 455	3 106	541	5 323
In households	3 766	4 202	4 323	1 294	2 049	2 805	3 311	3 106	511	5 304
Householder	1 480	1 633	1 596	443	820	1 042	1 348	1 103	359	2 127
Family householder	983	1 185	1 248	363	563	849	959	906	66	1 307
Nonfamily householder	497	448	348	80	257	193	389	197	293	820
Living alone	419	376	290	62	215	169	330	151	261	702
Spouse	702	950	1 044	330	435	775	799	779	37	820
Child	1 253	1 320	1 417	438	582	873	979	1 053	57	1 824
Other relatives	133	132	135	39	108	68	76	74	13	179
Nonrelatives	198	167	131	44	104	47	109	97	45	354
Institutionalized persons	—	—	19	—	—	—	144	—	—	15
Other persons in group quarters	883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.57	2.71	2.92	2.50	2.69	2.46	2.82	1.42	2.49
Persons per family	3.12	3.03	3.08	3.22	3.00	3.02	2.93	3.10	2.62	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	476	591	559	140	342	395	635	334	225	648
In households	476	591	540	140	342	395	524	334	224	648
Householder	331	412	361	85	235	246	347	213	206	501
Nonfamily householder	175	189	157	25	96	87	157	75	183	325
Living alone	172	181	148	24	91	85	148	75	179	317
Spouse	112	149	140	45	86	117	142	105	12	112
Other relatives	30	22	32	9	16	27	23	15	2	28
Nonrelatives	3	8	7	1	5	5	12	1	4	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	19	—	—	—	111	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	983	1 185	1 248	363	563	849	959	906	66	1 307
With own children under 18 years	545	574	584	172	248	358	395	452	21	817
Number of own children under 18 years	1 030	1 029	1 062	325	453	656	710	842	44	1 578
Married-couple families	702	950	1 044	330	435	775	799	779	37	820
With own children under 18 years	343	419	468	158	176	322	299	370	9	434
Number of own children under 18 years	663	780	860	305	329	603	536	704	19	868
Female householder, no husband present	244	188	159	18	97	46	126	99	22	415
With own children under 18 years	181	129	94	8	55	24	79	70	9	338
Number of own children under 18 years	331	212	169	12	99	37	151	120	22	642
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 678	1 541	1 588	526	761	1 142	1 332	1 165	199	1 687
Never married	774	384	375	125	172	246	321	266	84	543
Now married, except separated	728	970	1 059	343	446	786	832	797	42	855
Separated	26	17	12	5	19	13	20	13	17	45
Widowed	30	43	35	12	31	35	59	20	20	40
Divorced	120	127	107	41	93	62	100	69	36	202
Females 15 years and over	2 012	1 711	1 796	491	841	1 121	1 513	1 198	292	2 109
Never married	854	297	301	86	162	177	284	205	58	527
Now married, except separated	734	976	1 064	341	445	785	831	791	42	865
Separated	43	24	35	4	23	12	21	28	8	91
Widowed	164	223	222	35	116	99	233	87	142	298
Divorced	217	191	174	25	95	48	144	87	42	328

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.8	3.3	.2	.2	1.7
Square miles	1.1	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	.1	.1	.7
AGE									
All persons	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 816	120	49	5	2 581
Under 5 years	537	571	331	320	274	7	5	—	148
5 to 9 years	543	485	323	306	286	11	10	—	146
10 to 14 years	461	429	284	284	295	4	—	2	170
15 to 19 years	387	382	597	255	278	7	1	1	155
20 to 24 years	359	405	799	256	243	3	3	—	143
25 to 34 years	1 025	830	643	726	582	13	10	—	357
35 to 44 years	717	617	536	512	549	19	4	2	359
45 to 54 years	395	423	339	349	426	14	2	—	270
55 to 64 years	352	359	260	388	399	10	7	—	310
65 to 74 years	343	296	255	322	313	22	7	—	254
75 to 84 years	228	181	169	198	121	9	—	—	176
85 years and over	52	42	39	49	50	1	—	—	93
3 and 4 years	222	211	130	145	114	2	3	—	58
16 years and over	3 782	3 456	3 595	3 005	2 898	97	34	2	2 088
18 years and over	3 602	3 292	3 478	2 901	2 796	92	34	2	2 028
21 years and over	3 399	3 076	2 797	2 748	2 635	90	33	2	1 926
60 years and over	805	700	582	768	657	36	9	—	683
62 years and over	736	623	531	686	573	33	9	—	616
Median	29.4	27.9	24.3	32.8	34.3	43.2	29.5	15.5	39.9
Female	2 872	2 647	2 464	2 076	2 021	54	24	2	1 401
Under 5 years	267	296	182	170	127	3	3	—	78
5 to 9 years	275	231	158	172	154	5	3	—	79
10 to 14 years	228	198	143	123	157	1	—	1	78
15 to 19 years	195	184	334	114	134	3	—	—	74
20 to 24 years	209	223	419	139	122	2	2	—	62
25 to 34 years	549	456	345	379	307	6	6	—	183
35 to 44 years	368	335	269	254	288	7	3	1	188
45 to 54 years	212	224	176	186	226	6	2	—	141
55 to 64 years	198	205	138	207	213	4	3	—	178
65 to 74 years	193	165	166	179	171	12	2	—	143
75 to 84 years	143	105	104	125	82	5	—	—	117
85 years and over	35	25	30	28	40	—	—	—	80
3 and 4 years	110	110	70	66	59	—	2	—	34
16 years and over	2 065	1 886	1 960	1 589	1 546	45	18	1	1 152
18 years and over	1 981	1 808	1 902	1 535	1 492	43	18	1	1 123
21 years and over	1 865	1 694	1 511	1 458	1 424	41	18	1	1 080
60 years and over	482	405	367	445	377	18	3	—	430
62 years and over	438	360	336	498	335	17	3	—	398
Median	29.9	29.3	24.9	33.2	35.3	45.5	28.5	24.5	42.5
Male	2 527	2 373	2 111	1 889	1 795	66	25	3	1 180
Median age	28.8	26.2	23.6	32.2	33.3	42.5	31.5	15.5	36.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 816	120	49	5	2 581
In households	5 393	5 020	3 692	3 965	3 797	120	49	5	2 440
Householder	1 987	1 778	1 455	1 546	1 400	47	19	1	1 001
Family householder	1 437	1 282	962	1 115	1 093	38	13	1	693
Nonfamily householder	550	496	493	431	307	9	6	—	308
Living alone	459	398	416	361	254	9	5	—	284
Spouse	947	703	683	888	910	36	8	1	608
Child	1 953	1 864	1 232	1 244	1 263	33	17	3	707
Other relatives	230	346	125	126	113	3	3	—	60
Nonrelatives	276	329	197	161	111	1	2	—	64
Institutionalized persons	6	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	141
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	883	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.71	2.82	2.54	2.56	2.71	2.55	2.58	5.00	2.44
Persons per family	3.18	3.27	3.12	3.03	3.09	3.15	3.15	5.00	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	623	519	463	569	484	32	7	—	523
In households	623	519	463	569	484	32	7	—	386
Householder	444	364	324	399	312	17	6	—	272
Nonfamily householder	218	163	174	185	139	3	4	—	135
Living alone	209	154	171	178	130	3	4	—	133
Spouse	150	122	108	142	122	14	1	—	99
Other relatives	26	21	28	21	26	—	—	—	14
Nonrelatives	3	12	3	7	5	1	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	137
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 437	1 282	962	1 115	1 093	38	13	1	693
With own children under 18 years	859	719	535	540	519	15	8	1	290
Number of own children under 18 years	1 625	1 470	1 010	974	953	26	15	3	520
Married-couple families	947	703	683	888	910	36	8	1	608
With own children under 18 years	505	330	334	391	411	14	4	1	248
Number of own children under 18 years	986	653	647	733	763	25	6	3	455
Female householder, no husband present	410	498	242	183	143	—	5	—	61
With own children under 18 years	307	348	180	124	87	—	4	—	31
Number of own children under 18 years	562	744	327	206	155	—	9	—	51
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 756	1 613	1 656	1 444	1 378	53	16	2	951
Never married	495	577	773	357	327	10	3	1	223
Now married, except separated	972	741	707	906	920	37	8	1	630
Separated	50	65	26	17	9	1	1	—	6
Widowed	46	48	30	42	29	1	1	—	39
Divorced	193	182	120	122	93	4	3	—	53
Females 15 years and over	2 102	1 922	1 981	1 611	1 583	45	18	1	1 166
Never married	537	582	851	278	269	5	2	—	201
Now married, except separated	981	745	714	913	925	37	8	1	626
Separated	70	124	43	24	33	—	1	—	15
Widowed	235	203	159	218	197	3	2	—	243
Divorced	279	268	214	178	159	—	5	—	81

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.		Janesville city, Rock County							
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.2	12.8	.6	1.5	1.2	3.6	4.5	3.1	3.6	2.3
Square miles	2.0	4.9	.2	.6	.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	.9
AGE										
All persons	2 602	1 577	996	3 325	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960
Under 5 years	146	141	72	272	369	370	317	308	259	274
5 to 9 years	175	167	60	247	312	316	323	265	240	289
10 to 14 years	150	116	41	227	200	283	302	230	217	226
15 to 19 years	150	104	49	222	176	235	274	174	230	211
20 to 24 years	147	87	131	192	268	359	299	276	283	206
25 to 34 years	331	239	195	600	657	824	740	725	580	584
35 to 44 years	357	281	115	474	403	478	633	441	525	488
45 to 54 years	290	173	69	297	221	350	464	298	400	441
55 to 64 years	341	111	61	255	170	299	510	267	326	485
65 to 74 years	272	111	93	200	114	222	390	227	327	450
75 to 84 years	185	42	75	214	95	139	232	149	238	238
85 years and over	58	5	35	125	31	38	49	51	68	68
3 and 4 years	64	69	27	112	150	151	126	129	110	127
16 years and over	2 100	1 139	816	2 527	2 099	2 903	3 521	2 574	2 931	3 119
18 years and over	2 030	1 089	802	2 434	2 033	2 800	3 406	2 519	2 840	3 034
21 years and over	1 961	1 030	748	2 325	1 909	2 647	3 263	2 385	2 694	2 918
60 years and over	687	214	236	671	321	554	932	556	793	1 006
62 years and over	623	189	226	605	287	482	809	507	723	921
Median	40.8	32.3	31.9	33.4	27.6	29.3	35.2	31.1	35.6	38.5
Female	1 396	802	521	1 772	1 543	2 001	2 389	1 766	1 937	2 123
Under 5 years	70	67	29	127	186	186	155	157	120	134
5 to 9 years	82	90	29	110	160	167	165	132	114	134
10 to 14 years	84	54	23	110	97	130	144	110	89	107
15 to 19 years	69	51	32	109	90	112	138	82	123	117
20 to 24 years	69	43	63	104	148	190	148	145	139	112
25 to 34 years	181	133	92	297	332	411	379	374	283	302
35 to 44 years	189	136	40	245	192	235	317	217	279	255
45 to 54 years	162	92	29	158	110	185	247	155	205	244
55 to 64 years	171	50	26	134	80	148	275	138	181	250
65 to 74 years	158	59	63	121	73	128	232	123	191	259
75 to 84 years	118	24	62	150	56	84	156	101	160	153
85 years and over	43	3	33	107	23	25	33	32	53	50
3 and 4 years	27	33	9	55	78	72	60	65	45	59
16 years and over	1 143	588	437	1 400	1 084	1 499	1 890	1 352	1 597	1 719
18 years and over	1 109	560	428	1 357	1 055	1 449	1 834	1 329	1 548	1 667
21 years and over	1 083	532	394	1 300	988	1 372	1 759	1 264	1 463	1 607
60 years and over	412	117	173	443	196	316	561	333	502	596
62 years and over	378	100	171	412	182	281	496	304	465	552
Median	42.4	32.3	33.3	36.1	27.8	29.6	36.9	31.7	38.9	40.8
Male	1 206	775	475	1 553	1 473	1 912	2 144	1 645	1 756	1 837
Median age	38.4	32.2	31.1	31.0	27.5	29.0	33.4	30.2	32.9	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 602	1 577	996	3 325	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960
In households	2 458	1 577	970	3 169	3 002	3 901	4 533	3 411	3 679	3 960
Householder	1 021	566	560	1 271	1 141	1 577	1 833	1 387	1 542	1 621
Family householder	708	462	164	832	731	998	1 285	897	1 043	1 171
Nonfamily householder	313	104	396	439	410	579	548	490	499	450
Living alone	265	81	349	381	327	470	491	396	430	397
Spouse	582	386	109	677	462	717	1 042	709	902	1 010
Child	715	538	196	1 032	1 071	1 234	1 399	1 045	1 045	1 138
Other relatives	59	39	25	61	100	135	119	92	65	71
Nonrelatives	81	48	80	128	228	238	140	178	125	128
Institutionalized persons	144	—	—	148	9	—	—	—	14	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	26	8	5	12	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.41	2.79	1.73	2.49	2.63	2.47	2.47	2.46	2.39	2.44
Persons per family	2.92	3.08	3.01	3.13	3.23	3.09	2.99	3.06	2.93	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	515	158	203	539	240	399	671	427	633	756
In households	404	158	203	399	240	399	671	427	625	753
Householder	275	98	187	286	176	282	494	298	454	503
Nonfamily householder	133	33	170	151	88	140	263	153	251	213
Living alone	125	33	166	150	86	135	255	150	249	213
Spouse	106	53	4	94	49	103	156	104	153	213
Other relatives	13	7	4	12	13	11	18	19	17	23
Nonrelatives	10	—	1	7	2	3	3	6	1	13
Institutionalized persons	111	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	8	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	708	462	164	832	731	998	1 285	897	1 043	1 170
With own children under 18 years	299	249	96	438	459	540	572	448	451	463
Number of own children under 18 years	543	465	176	851	902	1 021	1 046	835	814	877
Married-couple families	582	386	109	677	462	717	1 042	709	902	1 010
With own children under 18 years	217	196	55	337	261	342	425	326	373	377
Number of own children under 18 years	388	374	111	679	544	686	804	648	695	727
Female householder, no husband present	102	64	47	121	213	216	194	148	120	133
With own children under 18 years	70	49	37	81	163	163	125	100	70	74
Number of own children under 18 years	137	85	59	146	291	277	214	155	107	128
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	971	562	383	1 154	1 031	1 426	1 666	1 241	1 363	1 423
Never married	229	117	180	313	369	473	430	332	336	271
Now married, except separated	611	394	114	699	489	742	1 064	726	912	1 024
Separated	16	6	12	13	20	32	21	18	15	15
Widowed	47	9	14	26	26	28	42	31	29	33
Divorced	68	36	63	103	127	151	109	134	71	74
Females 15 years and over	1 160	591	440	1 425	1 104	1 518	1 925	1 367	1 614	1 748
Never married	218	92	131	301	283	373	352	289	284	293
Now married, except separated	613	392	115	702	483	742	1 063	722	914	1 036
Separated	18	16	9	23	47	38	22	24	16	17
Widowed	201	37	113	250	102	145	274	145	259	244
Divorced	110	54	72	149	187	220	214	187	141	145

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville city, Rock County—Con.						Remainder of Rock County		
	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	3.3	5.5	3.9	11.3	12.1	4.6	.2	.6	132.0
Square miles	1.3	2.1	1.5	4.4	4.7	1.8	.1	.2	50.9
AGE									
All persons	2 671	3 357	5 430	2 956	7 701	3 171	38	17	4 576
Under 5 years	165	284	410	214	647	267	3	—	218
5 to 9 years	176	226	388	221	661	224	2	—	258
10 to 14 years	212	187	346	274	598	250	2	1	343
15 to 19 years	215	213	347	268	509	253	—	3	354
20 to 24 years	135	317	362	197	491	234	1	1	296
25 to 34 years	303	650	947	454	1 480	558	4	1	659
35 to 44 years	376	468	681	570	1 459	482	4	5	725
45 to 54 years	361	330	693	353	846	394	4	3	686
55 to 64 years	345	310	548	233	529	284	6	3	458
65 to 74 years	279	218	338	108	347	137	9	—	273
75 to 84 years	86	113	219	53	119	68	2	—	209
85 years and over	18	41	151	11	15	20	1	—	97
3 and 4 years	63	111	175	89	256	115	1	—	98
16 years and over	2 072	2 612	4 224	2 202	5 671	2 378	31	15	3 690
18 years and over	1 971	2 535	4 075	2 075	5 454	2 277	31	14	3 566
21 years and over	1 876	2 399	3 878	1 934	5 209	2 124	31	13	3 341
60 years and over	557	522	966	270	730	354	15	3	794
62 years and over	479	456	856	226	619	306	14	2	716
Median	38.2	31.1	34.1	31.7	31.5	31.4	53.5	41.8	37.2
Female									
Under 5 years	1 378	1 716	2 790	1 479	3 880	1 566	20	7	2 101
5 to 9 years	73	152	204	105	296	131	—	—	96
10 to 14 years	92	108	176	109	330	113	—	—	119
15 to 19 years	96	87	161	140	280	112	2	—	163
20 to 24 years	117	112	177	125	270	113	—	1	143
25 to 34 years	66	164	181	98	255	114	—	—	93
35 to 44 years	155	305	471	229	759	284	2	—	271
45 to 54 years	200	245	353	296	748	235	2	3	342
55 to 64 years	187	173	368	176	417	205	2	2	335
65 to 74 years	181	152	268	112	267	137	2	1	203
75 to 84 years	147	113	178	53	181	67	6	—	156
85 years and over	53	75	135	28	63	37	1	—	112
3 and 4 years	11	30	118	8	14	18	1	—	68
16 years and over	26	59	82	49	114	57	1	—	46
18 years and over	1 094	1 343	2 217	1 105	2 908	1 189	16	7	1 686
21 years and over	1 040	1 302	2 148	1 046	2 793	1 145	16	6	1 635
60 years and over	990	1 232	2 049	978	2 660	1 079	16	6	1 561
62 years and over	306	295	566	131	387	183	9	1	429
Median	266	271	509	112	320	162	9	1	399
Male	39.4	31.8	35.6	32.0	32.0	31.9	55.5	42.5	40.0
Median age	1 293	1 641	2 640	1 477	3 821	1 605	18	10	2 475
	37.2	30.7	32.6	31.4	31.1	30.9	50.0	36.0	34.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 671	3 357	5 430	2 956	7 701	3 171	38	17	4 576
In households	2 671	3 319	5 275	2 945	7 690	3 165	38	17	4 576
Householder	986	1 409	2 020	1 020	2 869	1 153	17	6	3 893
Family householder	813	881	1 532	806	2 142	865	10	6	3 364
Nonfamily householder	173	528	488	214	727	288	7	—	1 112
Living alone	152	423	401	160	546	222	4	—	252
Spouse	732	652	1 282	688	1 876	692	10	6	1 778
Child	863	960	1 587	1 071	2 571	1 091	6	5	1 016
Other relatives	37	90	175	46	124	75	1	—	1 247
Nonrelatives	53	208	211	120	250	154	4	—	100
Institutionalized persons	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	166
Other persons in group quarters	—	38	—	11	11	6	—	—	683
Persons per household	2.71	2.36	2.61	2.89	2.68	2.75	2.24	2.83	2.85
Persons per family	3.01	2.93	2.99	3.24	3.13	3.15	2.70	2.83	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	383	372	708	172	481	225	12	—	579
In households	383	366	617	172	481	225	12	—	350
Householder	257	260	429	117	314	157	8	—	214
Nonfamily householder	83	131	215	46	118	76	5	—	74
Living alone	80	128	210	45	117	73	4	—	70
Spouse	116	84	146	44	137	51	3	—	109
Other relatives	9	17	28	11	26	14	—	—	20
Nonrelatives	1	5	14	—	4	3	1	—	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	229
Other persons in group quarters	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	813	881	1 532	806	2 142	865	10	6	1 112
With own children under 18 years	344	455	679	449	1 156	454	2	2	487
Number of own children under 18 years	671	765	1 200	841	2 187	829	6	3	928
Married-couple families	732	652	1 282	688	1 876	692	10	6	1 016
With own children under 18 years	300	297	534	367	982	350	2	2	442
Number of own children under 18 years	589	530	982	704	1 916	664	6	3	853
Female householder, no husband present	65	181	188	89	199	121	—	—	63
With own children under 18 years	35	128	120	68	138	76	—	—	30
Number of own children under 18 years	64	195	184	113	213	125	—	—	49
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 001	1 291	2 037	1 122	2 821	1 220	15	9	2 034
Never married	205	385	485	317	661	342	3	3	638
Now married, except separated	739	678	1 313	695	1 905	704	10	6	1 129
Separated	2	22	29	18	35	27	1	—	41
Widowed	17	24	66	19	28	23	—	—	50
Divorced	38	182	144	73	192	124	1	—	176
Females 15 years and over	1 117	1 369	2 249	1 125	2 974	1 210	16	7	1 723
Never married	204	323	426	255	619	254	1	1	303
Now married, except separated	739	673	1 321	696	1 899	706	10	6	1 067
Separated	10	28	28	23	46	27	1	—	25
Widowed	100	140	268	56	151	92	3	—	205
Divorced	64	205	206	95	259	131	1	—	123
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	135.3	43.4	—	.3	.7	2.3	53.8	2.4	9.
Square miles	52.2	16.8	—	.1	.3	.9	20.8	.9	3.
AGE									
All persons	2 521	2 299	41	74	237	526	1 174	2 000	2 800
Under 5 years	184	174	5	2	12	21	58	180	13
5 to 9 years	208	137	1	11	10	38	81	130	19
10 to 14 years	236	146	4	8	18	44	116	122	21
15 to 19 years	204	160	1	2	28	36	106	125	20
20 to 24 years	127	165	2	—	8	25	55	154	19
25 to 34 years	355	347	8	—	36	73	154	300	32
35 to 44 years	450	310	9	18	41	85	212	226	47
45 to 54 years	367	261	—	8	33	76	169	203	37
55 to 64 years	230	231	4	5	29	53	115	225	36
65 to 74 years	95	152	4	7	15	49	61	222	27
75 to 84 years	51	113	1	6	7	19	34	89	9
85 years and over	14	103	2	—	—	7	13	24	2
3 and 4 years	80	76	1	—	3	8	24	72	5
16 years and over	1 841	1 811	30	53	193	415	893	1 545	2 211
18 years and over	1 759	1 744	30	52	180	400	853	1 499	2 122
21 years and over	1 656	1 650	30	51	164	379	799	1 418	2 011
60 years and over	258	472	8	16	40	100	159	445	54
62 years and over	220	436	8	15	30	91	136	406	48
Median	34.1	35.6	34.5	39.0	36.8	37.7	36.0	34.7	39.7
Female	1 238	1 165	20	39	113	259	554	1 047	1 380
Under 5 years	92	84	2	2	5	11	22	88	7
5 to 9 years	108	67	—	4	3	36	—	71	9
10 to 14 years	107	58	2	2	5	20	50	65	10
15 to 19 years	90	89	1	—	13	21	47	67	9
20 to 24 years	64	83	—	—	3	11	26	85	5
25 to 34 years	181	158	5	6	19	34	78	151	17
35 to 44 years	229	156	4	8	20	41	108	111	23
45 to 54 years	177	131	—	6	19	40	75	104	18
55 to 64 years	104	109	3	2	15	26	58	125	17
65 to 74 years	48	80	2	4	9	22	32	114	14
75 to 84 years	29	74	—	4	2	14	13	43	5
85 years and over	9	76	1	—	—	4	9	23	1
3 and 4 years	43	36	1	—	1	3	8	32	2
16 years and over	910	944	15	31	99	207	434	810	1 091
18 years and over	869	905	15	31	94	197	417	783	1 051
21 years and over	824	850	15	30	85	188	392	741	1 001
60 years and over	127	281	4	9	21	52	79	249	27
62 years and over	112	259	4	9	14	47	67	221	25
Median	34.1	37.5	36.0	41.5	39.2	38.5	36.7	34.8	40.0
Male	1 283	1 134	21	35	124	267	620	953	1 419
Median age	34.0	34.0	33.5	37.5	33.3	36.5	34.9	34.6	39.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 521	2 299	41	74	237	526	1 174	2 000	2 800
In households	2 521	2 118	41	74	237	526	1 174	2 000	2 800
Householder	845	790	14	25	87	196	396	801	1 041
Family householder	707	592	13	21	70	155	325	550	844
Nonfamily householder	138	198	1	4	17	41	71	251	197
Living alone	108	152	—	3	15	36	53	210	161
Spouse	633	479	10	19	62	134	294	427	777
Child	935	659	12	21	76	154	405	565	877
Other relatives	46	72	—	8	6	22	36	105	61
Nonrelatives	118	118	5	1	6	20	43	102	44
Institutionalized persons	—	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.98	2.68	2.93	2.96	2.72	2.68	2.96	2.50	2.61
Persons per family	3.28	3.04	2.69	3.29	3.06	3.00	3.26	2.99	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	160	368	7	13	22	75	108	335	390
In households	160	200	7	13	22	75	108	335	390
Householder	109	131	4	7	13	49	68	229	241
Nonfamily householder	47	53	—	1	4	18	22	92	81
Living alone	46	49	—	1	3	18	21	87	61
Spouse	42	55	3	4	7	18	31	85	111
Other relatives	9	9	—	2	1	6	9	16	21
Nonrelatives	—	5	—	—	1	2	—	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	707	592	13	21	70	155	325	550	844
With own children under 18 years	366	275	6	10	34	65	157	240	351
Number of own children under 18 years	734	504	10	20	55	113	299	438	651
Married-couple families	633	479	10	19	62	134	294	427	777
With own children under 18 years	328	212	4	9	28	57	144	172	321
Number of own children under 18 years	675	402	7	16	47	97	280	323	601
Female householder, no husband present	49	76	2	2	5	16	18	92	44
With own children under 18 years	29	48	1	1	5	7	8	51	21
Number of own children under 18 years	45	79	2	4	6	14	12	90	31
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	962	886	15	22	97	210	473	745	1 140
Never married	236	231	3	1	27	48	115	169	241
Now married, except separated	643	507	10	21	64	139	306	438	751
Separated	7	13	1	—	—	3	4	18	11
Widowed	14	40	—	—	1	6	11	30	31
Divorced	62	95	1	—	5	14	37	90	61
Females 15 years and over	931	956	16	31	100	213	446	823	1 150
Never married	175	171	3	3	19	32	81	160	171
Now married, except separated	642	507	10	20	63	139	304	437	751
Separated	11	14	—	—	—	2	4	22	11
Widowed	53	167	1	5	5	25	32	114	61
Divorced	50	97	2	3	13	15	25	90	41

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	8.7	67.3	215.9	287.4	184.3	154.3	88.0	259.6	117.6
Square miles	3.4	26.0	83.4	111.0	71.2	59.6	34.0	100.2	45.4
AGE									
All persons	853	1 529	2 464	4 691	5 547	8 395	6 109	2 724	3 189
Under 5 years	52	85	153	354	418	561	419	202	219
5 to 9 years	40	109	184	382	436	600	551	223	288
10 to 14 years	47	125	212	405	422	620	533	237	254
15 to 19 years	71	126	217	379	365	549	489	195	237
20 to 24 years	55	82	119	305	328	482	366	171	185
25 to 34 years	107	199	296	738	1 005	1 264	992	433	464
35 to 44 years	120	246	429	724	1 283	1 778	996	420	518
45 to 54 years	142	235	350	514	558	945	591	324	324
55 to 64 years	99	146	256	423	455	784	484	243	220
65 to 74 years	82	110	156	257	388	717	367	193	228
75 to 84 years	27	59	73	167	282	469	250	67	170
85 years and over	11	7	19	43	112	121	71	16	82
3 and 4 years	21	45	63	145	179	246	175	101	99
16 years and over	707	1 185	1 866	3 478	4 184	6 490	4 482	2 012	2 380
18 years and over	677	1 125	1 785	3 315	4 046	6 262	4 305	1 938	2 279
21 years and over	630	1 059	1 670	3 105	3 837	5 983	4 037	1 829	2 157
60 years and over	172	234	359	664	1 005	1 682	910	379	599
62 years and over	152	215	314	579	908	1 513	823	336	545
Median	40.1	36.7	36.2	32.3	32.9	35.9	32.5	32.8	33.7
Female	418	759	1 217	2 314	2 830	4 261	3 108	1 310	1 620
Under 5 years	24	33	81	180	204	265	219	108	100
5 to 9 years	18	61	88	173	234	290	264	114	125
10 to 14 years	23	58	112	195	211	289	259	111	128
15 to 19 years	33	62	102	187	172	275	227	86	121
20 to 24 years	24	37	60	144	157	249	175	78	83
25 to 34 years	50	100	152	381	510	611	507	200	237
35 to 44 years	62	127	212	347	374	628	524	212	250
45 to 54 years	74	113	171	258	272	464	284	147	163
55 to 64 years	46	70	118	201	225	395	255	121	118
65 to 74 years	45	69	73	138	209	412	203	84	130
75 to 84 years	13	27	38	83	181	291	142	39	103
85 years and over	6	2	10	27	81	92	49	10	62
3 and 4 years	10	16	36	78	97	112	90	55	39
16 years and over	350	595	913	1 725	2 139	3 351	2 300	954	1 244
18 years and over	332	565	875	1 642	2 076	3 236	2 224	915	1 189
21 years and over	312	532	817	1 548	1 979	3 099	2 108	875	1 133
60 years and over	88	130	168	343	583	980	514	188	355
62 years and over	77	117	150	300	530	892	465	163	326
Median	41.3	37.1	35.7	32.6	33.4	37.3	33.4	32.7	35.6
Male	435	770	1 247	2 377	2 717	4 134	3 001	1 414	1 569
Median age	37.9	36.1	36.6	32.1	32.4	34.5	31.3	32.9	31.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	853	1 529	2 464	4 691	5 547	8 395	6 109	2 724	3 189
In households	853	1 529	2 448	4 691	5 466	8 312	6 109	2 724	3 089
Householder	327	537	806	1 615	2 106	3 252	2 260	949	1 123
Family householder	251	444	696	1 296	1 525	2 323	1 661	734	845
Nonfamily householder	76	93	110	319	581	929	599	215	278
Living alone	65	70	87	270	478	785	520	174	235
Spouse	217	393	629	1 125	1 292	1 928	1 388	657	711
Child	264	515	835	1 707	1 756	2 584	2 144	946	1 085
Other relatives	17	35	108	113	115	207	118	64	88
Nonrelatives	28	49	70	131	197	341	199	108	82
Institutionalized persons	—	—	16	—	81	83	—	—	100
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.61	2.85	3.04	2.90	2.60	2.56	2.70	2.87	2.75
Persons per family	2.98	3.12	3.26	3.27	3.07	3.03	3.20	3.27	3.23
Persons 65 years and over	120	176	248	467	782	1 307	688	276	480
In households	120	176	232	467	703	1 225	688	276	381
Householder	72	115	147	315	497	853	495	180	265
Nonfamily householder	24	42	44	140	248	427	259	65	124
Living alone	23	42	41	138	239	417	255	65	121
Spouse	36	52	66	126	174	318	158	73	101
Other relatives	10	8	15	23	17	48	23	16	14
Nonrelatives	2	1	4	—	15	6	12	7	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	16	—	79	82	—	—	99
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	251	444	696	1 296	1 525	2 323	1 661	734	845
With own children under 18 years	96	203	310	643	753	1 071	887	346	423
Number of own children under 18 years	167	377	614	1 305	1 415	1 988	1 724	735	856
Married-couple families	217	393	629	1 125	1 292	1 928	1 388	657	711
With own children under 18 years	82	174	279	547	611	829	698	307	351
Number of own children under 18 years	148	330	562	1 123	1 187	1 578	1 411	663	736
Female householder, no husband present	24	35	36	116	168	277	201	44	91
With own children under 18 years	9	21	17	72	109	177	146	28	50
Number of own children under 18 years	14	35	30	145	184	303	244	57	87
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	361	603	979	1 784	2 090	3 197	2 240	1 085	1 161
Never married	92	149	231	469	540	813	597	299	292
Now married, except separated	221	403	663	1 154	1 324	1 976	1 410	674	737
Separated	4	7	5	18	25	35	22	10	14
Widowed	12	11	23	53	60	99	64	17	37
Divorced	32	33	57	90	141	274	147	85	81
Females 15 years and over	353	607	936	1 766	2 181	3 417	2 366	977	1 267
Never married	66	113	170	329	353	601	466	166	220
Now married, except separated	218	399	660	1 152	1 320	1 975	1 405	673	738
Separated	3	12	8	16	32	46	32	12	11
Widowed	32	50	61	161	296	489	252	78	190
Divorced	34	33	37	108	180	306	211	48	108

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rock County			
	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
AGE				
All persons	130 803	130 803	29 104	51 130
Under 5 years	9 628	9 628	2 214	4 078
5 to 9 years	9 724	9 724	2 137	3 815
10 to 14 years	9 466	9 466	1 986	3 485
15 to 19 years	9 083	9 083	2 062	3 302
20 to 24 years	8 956	8 956	2 334	3 669
25 to 34 years	21 536	21 536	4 839	9 118
35 to 44 years	19 208	19 208	3 862	7 459
45 to 54 years	14 151	14 151	2 657	5 443
55 to 64 years	11 907	11 907	2 600	4 571
65 to 74 years	9 457	9 457	2 404	3 436
75 to 84 years	5 735	5 735	1 530	2 029
85 years and over	1 952	1 952	479	718
3 and 4 years	4 054	4 054	929	1 683
16 years and over	100 122	100 122	22 423	39 051
18 years and over	96 546	96 546	21 681	37 687
21 years and over	91 111	91 111	20 201	35 791
60 years and over	22 898	22 898	5 726	8 411
62 years and over	20 517	20 517	5 193	7 444
Median	33.6	33.6	32.9	32.2
Female	66 971	66 971	15 418	26 342
Under 5 years	4 714	4 714	1 111	1 974
5 to 9 years	4 741	4 741	1 058	1 863
10 to 14 years	4 482	4 482	962	1 633
15 to 19 years	4 482	4 482	1 024	1 691
20 to 24 years	4 498	4 498	1 226	1 881
25 to 34 years	10 889	10 889	2 547	4 511
35 to 44 years	9 655	9 655	1 957	3 791
45 to 54 years	7 197	7 197	1 400	2 830
55 to 64 years	6 056	6 056	1 398	2 331
65 to 74 years	5 254	5 254	1 379	1 922
75 to 84 years	3 560	3 560	1 002	1 307
85 years and over	1 443	1 443	354	553
3 and 4 years	1 963	1 963	459	799
16 years and over	52 126	52 126	12 130	20 548
18 years and over	50 363	50 363	11 766	19 861
21 years and over	47 657	47 657	10 978	18 883
60 years and over	13 257	13 257	3 469	4 951
62 years and over	12 017	12 017	3 170	4 481
Median	34.7	34.7	34.1	34.1
Male	63 832	63 832	13 686	24 788
Median age	32.5	32.5	31.5	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	130 803	130 803	29 104	51 130
In households	128 304	128 304	28 033	50 697
Householder	49 671	49 671	11 295	20 122
Family householder	35 569	35 569	7 670	13 961
Nonfamily householder	14 102	14 102	3 625	6 161
Living alone	11 735	11 735	3 076	5 091
Spouse	29 460	29 460	6 040	11 411
Child	40 813	40 813	8 581	15 861
Other relatives	3 166	3 166	784	1 141
Nonrelatives	5 194	5 194	1 333	2 161
Institutionalized persons	1 605	1 605	292	311
Other persons in group quarters	894	894	779	111
Persans per household	2.59	2.59	2.49	2.51
Persans per family	3.07	3.07	3.02	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	17 144	17 144	4 413	6 181
In households	15 989	15 989	4 167	5 941
Householder	11 167	11 167	2 981	4 211
Nonfamily householder	5 445	5 445	1 583	2 101
Living alone	5 292	5 292	1 529	2 051
Spouse	4 007	4 007	985	1 451
Other relatives	628	628	153	211
Nonrelatives	187	187	48	61
Institutionalized persons	1 147	1 147	245	231
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	35 569	35 569	7 670	13 961
With own children under 18 years	17 279	17 279	3 818	6 811
Number of own children under 18 years	32 096	32 096	6 869	12 631
Married-couple families	29 423	29 423	5 984	11 411
With own children under 18 years	13 436	13 436	2 702	5 231
Number of own children under 18 years	25 942	25 942	5 110	10 031
Female householder, no husband present	4 656	4 656	1 351	1 991
With own children under 18 years	3 075	3 075	931	1 341
Number of own children under 18 years	4 993	4 993	1 477	2 151
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	48 951	48 951	10 480	18 851
Never married	12 920	12 920	2 931	4 981
Now married, except separated	30 174	30 174	6 132	11 631
Separated	650	650	151	271
Widowed	1 282	1 282	324	401
Divorced	3 925	3 925	942	1 561
Females 15 years and over	53 034	53 034	12 287	20 891
Never married	10 463	10 463	2 656	4 311
Now married, except separated	30 219	30 219	6 224	11 651
Separated	855	855	265	341
Widowed	6 350	6 350	1 734	2 331
Divorced	5 147	5 147	1 408	2 241

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County			Belait city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	4 342	3 870	1 575	4 531	4 301	2 554	3 796	1 542
Under 5 years	375	245	133	454	370	222	243	129
5 to 9 years	387	252	95	379	386	169	241	88
10 to 14 years	354	233	78	337	350	159	225	78
15 to 19 years	286	493	89	290	285	165	491	88
20 to 24 years	290	664	124	339	288	216	664	122
25 to 34 years	848	536	253	873	840	465	529	248
35 to 44 years	599	476	170	568	590	325	458	168
45 to 54 years	334	302	159	370	334	226	294	157
55 to 64 years	307	238	181	302	303	219	233	177
65 to 74 years	306	232	198	309	302	215	225	192
75 to 84 years	205	163	76	234	204	138	157	76
85 years and over	51	36	19	76	49	35	36	19
3 and 4 years	150	93	57	197	149	81	93	55
16 years and over	3 169	3 107	1 255	3 300	3 139	1 972	3 054	1 233
18 years and over	3 034	3 021	1 227	3 193	3 004	1 900	2 969	1 205
21 years and over	2 885	2 447	1 162	3 016	2 855	1 796	2 396	1 141
60 years and over	724	539	385	773	716	509	523	377
62 years and over	662	494	358	716	654	465	479	350
Median	30.9	25.9	35.6	30.1	30.9	32.4	25.7	35.6
Female	2 293	2 067	814	2 422	2 273	1 306	2 028	797
Under 5 years	191	134	67	216	189	115	132	64
5 to 9 years	192	114	44	174	192	73	110	43
10 to 14 years	184	117	39	162	182	65	115	39
15 to 19 years	140	276	45	149	139	74	275	45
20 to 24 years	163	348	63	195	163	114	348	62
25 to 34 years	437	287	131	470	432	241	281	127
35 to 44 years	306	239	80	289	302	163	231	78
45 to 54 years	171	156	83	194	171	121	150	81
55 to 64 years	176	123	105	160	173	124	121	103
65 to 74 years	169	145	101	184	167	119	141	99
75 to 84 years	129	100	37	174	129	77	96	37
85 years and over	35	28	19	55	34	20	28	19
3 and 4 years	78	45	25	99	77	38	45	23
16 years and over	1 700	1 685	656	1 847	1 685	1 040	1 654	643
18 years and over	1 639	1 644	641	1 794	1 624	1 007	1 613	628
21 years and over	1 555	1 308	610	1 688	1 540	956	1 278	597
60 years and over	435	332	219	498	431	287	322	216
62 years and over	394	304	197	466	390	263	295	194
Median	31.4	26.6	36.5	31.6	31.3	33.8	26.2	36.5
Male	2 049	1 803	761	2 109	2 028	1 248	1 768	745
Median age	30.4	25.2	34.8	28.7	30.4	30.5	25.0	35.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 342	3 870	1 575	4 531	4 301	2 554	3 796	1 542
In households	4 338	3 102	1 575	4 521	4 297	2 554	3 028	1 542
Householder	1 669	1 244	666	1 875	1 655	1 008	1 219	655
Family householder	1 178	816	444	1 141	1 165	686	725	436
Nonfamily householder	491	428	222	734	490	322	494	219
Living alone	409	360	185	630	409	258	357	182
Spouse	859	648	363	787	849	501	629	356
Child	1 445	964	409	1 436	1 433	741	943	396
Other relatives	133	84	60	135	133	106	76	58
Nonrelatives	232	162	77	288	227	198	161	77
Institutionalized persons	4	—	—	10	4	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	768	—	—	—	—	768	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.48	2.37	2.44	2.61	2.52	2.47	2.36
Persons per family	3.09	3.06	2.88	3.10	3.09	2.96	3.06	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	562	431	293	619	555	388	418	287
In households	562	431	293	619	555	388	418	287
Householder	398	300	204	479	394	271	293	199
Nonfamily householder	198	159	85	314	198	124	158	82
Living alone	190	156	80	305	190	119	155	77
Spouse	139	107	76	106	136	99	103	75
Other relatives	22	21	8	25	22	11	19	8
Nonrelatives	3	3	5	9	3	7	3	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 178	816	444	1 141	1 165	686	795	436
With own children under 18 years	674	422	187	688	668	321	412	183
Number of own children under 18 years	1 200	793	322	1 222	1 190	572	773	311
Married-couple families	851	634	357	775	841	483	615	351
With own children under 18 years	448	295	139	402	444	204	286	137
Number of own children under 18 years	849	571	253	796	842	382	555	248
Female householder, no husband present	261	151	64	309	259	139	149	62
With own children under 18 years	184	111	35	247	183	97	110	33
Number of own children under 18 years	282	195	51	373	280	158	191	45
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 500	1 438	605	1 491	1 485	951	1 416	596
Never married	385	638	131	433	382	283	637	130
Now married, except separated	868	652	365	805	858	500	631	359
Separated	33	14	14	33	32	22	14	14
Widowed	43	28	26	39	43	37	28	25
Divorced	171	106	69	181	170	109	106	68
Females 15 years and over	1 726	1 702	664	1 870	1 710	1 053	1 671	651
Never married	372	690	106	412	369	217	687	106
Now married, except separated	882	666	371	822	872	523	646	364
Separated	39	24	17	72	39	38	24	16
Widowed	202	137	97	280	201	132	132	96
Divorced	231	185	73	284	229	143	182	69

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County		
	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Total	Beloit city	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23
AGE						
All persons	6 638	6 638	5 575	968	590	429
Under 5 years	880	880	767	144	70	44
5 to 9 years	841	841	733	136	76	41
10 to 14 years	676	676	586	101	49	39
15 to 19 years	606	606	516	88	64	33
20 to 24 years	537	537	435	60	72	30
25 to 34 years	1 026	1 026	862	161	91	51
35 to 44 years	826	826	669	110	65	51
45 to 54 years	505	505	410	55	39	44
55 to 64 years	346	346	268	46	26	50
65 to 74 years	235	235	196	41	24	29
75 to 84 years	129	129	110	24	12	12
85 years and over	31	31	23	2	2	5
3 and 4 years	334	334	297	66	30	15
16 years and over	4 126	4 126	3 393	572	388	296
18 years and over	3 874	3 874	3 173	532	362	282
21 years and over	3 507	3 507	2 871	485	310	266
60 years and over	547	547	447	86	51	66
62 years and over	474	474	393	79	44	54
Median	23.1	23.1	22.1	21.1	22.1	31.5
Female						
All persons	3 572	3 572	3 071	536	346	233
Under 5 years	449	449	392	66	38	18
5 to 9 years	454	454	390	74	46	27
10 to 14 years	340	340	284	41	24	24
15 to 19 years	306	306	272	50	36	19
20 to 24 years	292	292	257	42	43	21
25 to 34 years	583	583	517	106	56	25
35 to 44 years	447	447	372	58	32	31
45 to 54 years	262	262	222	37	24	21
55 to 64 years	192	192	152	22	16	23
65 to 74 years	142	142	124	26	21	14
75 to 84 years	82	82	72	14	8	6
85 years and over	23	23	17	—	2	4
3 and 4 years	177	177	157	29	20	6
16 years and over	2 267	2 267	1 952	346	234	159
18 years and over	2 144	2 144	1 842	325	220	150
21 years and over	1 953	1 953	1 676	296	191	140
60 years and over	339	339	286	48	40	32
62 years and over	294	294	252	45	36	26
Median	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.6	23.6	29.4
Male						
All persons	3 066	3 066	2 504	432	244	196
Median age	21.4	21.4	19.7	17.2	20.7	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	6 638	6 638	5 575	968	590	429
In households	6 414	6 414	5 493	966	562	429
Householder	2 063	2 063	1 790	299	206	140
Family householder	1 536	1 536	1 327	243	144	107
Nonfamily householder	527	527	463	56	62	33
Living alone	443	443	390	46	55	28
Spouse	588	588	449	84	44	67
Child	2 880	2 880	2 509	459	245	154
Other relatives	530	530	453	82	41	44
Nonrelatives	353	353	292	42	26	24
Institutionalized persons	172	172	32	2	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	52	52	50	—	28	—
Persons per household	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.15	2.82	3.04
Persons per family	3.53	3.53	3.55	3.49	3.39	3.47
Persons 65 years and over						
All persons	395	395	329	67	38	46
In households	366	366	307	67	38	46
Householder	263	263	225	49	28	30
Nonfamily householder	125	125	110	19	16	11
Living alone	119	119	104	18	16	10
Spouse	62	62	51	14	4	6
Other relatives	34	34	24	4	6	—
Nonrelatives	7	7	7	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	29	29	22	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 536	1 536	1 327	243	144	107
With own children under 18 years	1 043	1 043	926	166	109	52
Number of own children under 18 years	2 347	2 347	2 048	376	200	113
Married-couple families	639	639	492	88	53	70
With own children under 18 years	368	368	291	45	38	31
Number of own children under 18 years	780	780	600	106	64	60
Female householder, no husband present	803	803	758	143	85	31
With own children under 18 years	621	621	592	116	66	18
Number of own children under 18 years	1 461	1 461	1 369	261	127	46
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 912	1 912	1 484	232	157	141
Never married	841	841	660	98	76	38
Now married, except separated	716	716	545	94	58	72
Separated	112	112	97	15	10	5
Widowed	37	37	28	3	2	5
Divorced	206	206	154	22	11	21
Females 15 years and over	2 329	2 329	2 005	355	238	164
Never married	959	959	858	157	114	50
Now married, except separated	646	646	507	93	51	68
Separated	188	188	168	29	19	6
Widowed	215	215	189	30	25	19
Divorced	321	321	283	46	29	21

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons	666	968	2 322	590	414
Under 5 years.....	119	144	328	70	43
5 to 9 years.....	101	136	297	76	38
10 to 14 years.....	87	101	249	49	39
15 to 19 years.....	67	88	206	64	33
20 to 24 years.....	46	60	177	72	29
25 to 34 years.....	122	161	345	91	46
35 to 44 years.....	61	110	267	65	50
45 to 54 years.....	19	55	189	39	44
55 to 64 years.....	17	46	134	26	47
65 to 74 years.....	21	41	80	24	28
75 to 84 years.....	4	24	43	12	12
85 years and over	2	2	7	2	5
3 and 4 years	37	66	119	30	14
16 years and over	348	572	1 404	388	285
18 years and over	318	532	1 317	362	271
21 years and over	279	485	1 209	310	255
60 years and over	37	86	190	51	65
62 years and over	35	79	157	44	53
Median	16.8	21.1	22.5	22.1	32.0
Female	373	536	1 264	346	226
Under 5 years.....	66	66	170	38	18
5 to 9 years.....	56	74	146	46	25
10 to 14 years.....	44	41	121	24	24
15 to 19 years.....	36	50	103	36	19
20 to 24 years.....	26	42	102	43	20
25 to 34 years.....	74	106	204	56	23
35 to 44 years.....	30	58	163	32	30
45 to 54 years.....	11	37	97	24	21
55 to 64 years.....	12	22	79	16	22
65 to 74 years.....	14	26	46	21	14
75 to 84 years.....	3	14	28	8	6
85 years and over	1	—	5	2	4
3 and 4 years	20	29	68	20	6
16 years and over	200	346	805	234	154
18 years and over	187	325	764	220	145
21 years and over	164	296	704	191	135
60 years and over	26	48	118	40	32
62 years and over	24	45	97	36	26
Median	18.1	24.6	24.5	23.6	29.5
Male	293	432	1 058	244	188
Median age	16.2	17.2	19.3	20.7	32.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	666	968	2 322	590	414
In households	657	966	2 322	562	414
Householder	214	299	734	206	133
Family householder	139	243	566	144	103
Nonfamily householder	75	56	168	62	30
Living alone	66	46	137	55	26
Spouse	22	84	182	44	66
Child	330	459	1 051	245	150
Other relatives	35	82	234	41	43
Nonrelatives	56	42	121	26	22
Institutionalized persons	5	2	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	—	—	28	—
Persons per household	2.88	3.15	3.19	2.82	3.08
Persons per family	3.63	3.49	3.61	3.39	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	27	67	130	38	45
In households	27	67	130	38	45
Householder	22	49	92	28	29
Nonfamily householder	12	19	39	16	10
Living alone	12	18	35	16	10
Spouse	5	14	23	4	10
Other relatives	—	4	10	6	6
Nonrelatives	—	—	5	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	139	243	566	144	103
With own children under 18 years.....	114	166	371	109	49
Number of own children under 18 years	301	376	833	200	109
Married-couple families	30	88	198	53	69
With own children under 18 years.....	21	45	106	38	30
Number of own children under 18 years	49	106	226	64	59
Female householder, no husband present	99	143	332	85	28
With own children under 18 years.....	87	116	245	66	16
Number of own children under 18 years	240	261	567	127	43
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	152	232	621	157	135
Never married	88	98	284	76	36
Now married, except separated	35	94	217	58	71
Separated	11	15	39	10	4
Widowed	2	3	11	2	5
Divorced	16	22	70	11	19
Females 15 years and over	207	355	827	238	159
Never married	107	157	351	114	48
Now married, except separated	31	93	202	51	67
Separated	15	29	82	19	6
Widowed	17	30	70	25	18
Divorced	37	46	122	29	20

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rack County		
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
AGE				
All persons	985	985	412	429
Under 5 years	108	108	33	59
5 to 9 years	118	118	35	65
10 to 14 years	94	94	23	48
15 to 19 years	131	131	64	41
20 to 24 years	94	94	69	22
25 to 34 years	134	134	52	71
35 to 44 years	146	146	62	56
45 to 54 years	78	78	38	29
55 to 64 years	54	54	24	25
65 to 74 years	18	18	10	7
75 to 84 years	6	6	1	4
85 years and over	4	4	1	2
3 and 4 years	48	48	10	28
16 years and over	645	645	315	248
18 years and over	598	598	301	232
21 years and over	503	503	231	211
60 years and over	46	46	17	25
62 years and over	37	37	14	19
Median	21.5	21.5	22.8	20.3
Female	541	541	217	229
Under 5 years	61	61	19	31
5 to 9 years	63	63	17	37
10 to 14 years	50	50	11	25
15 to 19 years	66	66	36	12
20 to 24 years	49	49	30	16
25 to 34 years	72	72	26	41
35 to 44 years	86	86	36	30
45 to 54 years	47	47	23	14
55 to 64 years	28	28	10	15
65 to 74 years	13	13	7	5
75 to 84 years	4	4	1	2
85 years and over	2	2	1	1
3 and 4 years	28	28	6	15
16 years and over	358	358	167	134
18 years and over	331	331	158	128
21 years and over	287	287	124	120
60 years and over	30	30	13	15
62 years and over	23	23	11	10
Median	23.0	23.0	23.8	23.5
Male	444	444	195	200
Median age	20.6	20.6	21.8	18.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	985	985	412	429
In households	907	907	336	428
Householder	215	215	98	98
Family householder	177	177	78	83
Nonfamily householder	38	38	20	15
Living alone	32	32	15	14
Spouse	183	183	70	75
Child	412	412	136	205
Other relatives	62	62	24	34
Nonrelatives	35	35	8	16
Institutionalized persons	3	3	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	75	75	75	-
Persons per household	3.51	3.51	3.17	3.85
Persons per family	3.90	3.90	3.56	4.23
Persons 65 years and over	28	28	12	13
In households	27	27	12	13
Householder	9	9	4	4
Nonfamily householder	2	2	-	1
Living alone	2	2	-	1
Spouse	4	4	3	1
Other relatives	14	14	5	8
Nonrelatives	-	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	1	1	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	177	177	78	83
With own children under 18 years	126	126	50	62
Number of own children under 18 years	356	356	106	181
Married-couple families	135	135	59	62
With own children under 18 years	97	97	41	44
Number of own children under 18 years	290	290	96	132
Female householder, no husband present	36	36	15	19
With own children under 18 years	28	28	9	17
Number of own children under 18 years	56	56	9	42
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	298	298	151	121
Never married	135	135	82	44
Now married, except separated	152	152	64	73
Separated	2	2	1	-
Widowed	2	2	2	-
Divorced	7	7	2	4
Females 15 years and over	367	367	170	136
Never married	113	113	67	26
Now married, except separated	200	200	79	84
Separated	9	9	4	5
Widowed	20	20	9	10
Divorced	25	25	11	11

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville--Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city
AGE				
All persons	1 754	1 754	691	597
Under 5 years.....	281	281	120	91
5 to 9 years.....	217	217	97	66
10 to 14 years.....	219	219	79	85
15 to 19 years.....	174	174	69	59
20 to 24 years.....	164	164	78	48
25 to 34 years.....	247	247	93	95
35 to 44 years.....	239	239	89	77
45 to 54 years.....	100	100	28	38
55 to 64 years.....	64	64	20	25
65 to 74 years.....	27	27	9	7
75 to 84 years.....	16	16	6	5
85 years and over	6	6	3	1
3 and 4 years	119	119	48	40
16 years and over	997	997	375	345
18 years and over	922	922	344	319
21 years and over	821	821	309	283
60 years and over	75	75	29	22
62 years and over	69	69	26	20
Median	19.5	19.5	17.9	19.7
Female	800	800	316	281
Under 5 years.....	133	133	53	39
5 to 9 years.....	117	117	52	38
10 to 14 years.....	106	106	36	39
15 to 19 years.....	80	80	30	27
20 to 24 years.....	68	68	35	23
25 to 34 years.....	95	95	34	45
35 to 44 years.....	93	93	38	34
45 to 54 years.....	45	45	16	14
55 to 64 years.....	33	33	10	12
65 to 74 years.....	15	15	5	5
75 to 84 years.....	11	11	5	4
85 years and over	4	4	2	1
3 and 4 years	52	52	19	15
16 years and over	426	426	168	160
18 years and over	392	392	152	151
21 years and over	344	344	136	131
60 years and over	44	44	16	15
62 years and over	42	42	14	15
Median	17.5	17.5	17.3	19.5
Male	954	954	375	316
Median age	21.0	21.0	18.9	20.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 754	1 754	691	597
In households	1 715	1 715	667	594
Householder	414	414	152	151
Family householder	327	327	124	108
Nonfamily householder	87	87	28	43
Living alone	63	63	20	33
Spouse	210	210	77	84
Child	799	799	325	277
Other relatives	141	141	54	45
Nonrelatives	151	151	59	37
Institutionalized persons	15	15	2	1
Other persons in group quarters	24	24	22	2
Persons per household	3.37	3.37	3.59	2.97
Persons per family	3.71	3.71	3.92	3.55
Persons 65 years and over	49	49	18	13
In households	47	47	16	13
Householder	26	26	9	10
Nonfamily householder	12	12	4	7
Living alone	11	11	4	6
Spouse	12	12	5	3
Other relatives	8	8	2	—
Nonrelatives	1	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	327	327	124	108
With own children under 18 years	235	235	95	74
Number of own children under 18 years	711	711	295	248
Married-couple families	227	227	85	70
With own children under 18 years	164	164	69	44
Number of own children under 18 years	438	438	165	147
Female householder, no husband present	68	68	29	26
With own children under 18 years	57	57	23	24
Number of own children under 18 years	248	248	123	90
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	593	593	220	190
Never married	227	227	87	72
Now married, except separated	278	278	100	88
Separated	18	18	11	4
Widowed	7	7	4	2
Divorced	63	63	18	24
Females 15 years and over	444	444	175	165
Never married	140	140	60	44
Now married, except separated	217	217	81	85
Separated	17	17	11	5
Widowed	28	28	10	12
Divorced	42	42	13	19

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city
AGE				
All persons	129 788	129 788	28 778	50 729
Under 5 years	9 463	9 463	2 154	4 017
5 to 9 years	9 583	9 583	2 084	3 765
10 to 14 years	9 323	9 323	1 939	3 425
15 to 19 years	8 989	8 989	2 034	3 258
20 to 24 years	8 880	8 880	2 306	3 645
25 to 34 years	21 421	21 421	4 807	9 063
35 to 44 years	19 065	19 065	3 819	7 406
45 to 54 years	14 099	14 099	2 646	5 422
55 to 64 years	11 861	11 861	2 590	4 554
65 to 74 years	9 434	9 434	2 395	3 433
75 to 84 years	5 723	5 723	1 527	2 024
85 years and over	1 947	1 947	477	717
3 and 4 years	3 982	3 982	904	1 657
16 years and over	99 575	99 575	22 266	38 828
18 years and over	96 040	96 040	21 536	37 483
21 years and over	90 662	90 662	20 071	35 612
60 years and over	22 840	22 840	5 706	8 401
62 years and over	20 462	20 462	5 174	7 449
Median	33.7	33.7	33.1	32.9
Female	66 484	66 484	15 254	26 166
Under 5 years	4 628	4 628	1 079	1 946
5 to 9 years	4 664	4 664	1 028	1 834
10 to 14 years	4 418	4 418	945	1 604
15 to 19 years	4 439	4 439	1 010	1 671
20 to 24 years	4 470	4 470	1 214	1 873
25 to 34 years	10 829	10 829	2 530	4 552
35 to 44 years	9 601	9 601	1 936	3 770
45 to 54 years	7 172	7 172	1 393	2 822
55 to 64 years	6 030	6 030	1 393	2 319
65 to 74 years	5 242	5 242	1 374	1 920
75 to 84 years	3 551	3 551	999	1 303
85 years and over	1 440	1 440	353	552
3 and 4 years	1 927	1 927	448	787
16 years and over	51 875	51 875	12 049	20 439
18 years and over	50 127	50 127	11 691	19 763
21 years and over	47 451	47 451	10 912	18 794
60 years and over	13 223	13 223	3 458	4 947
62 years and over	11 984	11 984	3 160	4 471
Median	34.8	34.8	34.2	34.1
Male	63 304	63 304	13 524	24 563
Median age	32.6	32.6	31.8	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	129 788	129 788	28 778	50 729
In households	127 313	127 313	27 721	50 298
Householder	49 447	49 447	11 234	20 023
Family householder	35 399	35 399	7 622	13 894
Nonfamily householder	14 048	14 048	3 612	6 129
Living alone	11 691	11 691	3 064	5 069
Spouse	29 327	29 327	5 998	11 349
Child	40 311	40 311	8 411	15 671
Other relatives	3 101	3 101	768	1 114
Nonrelatives	5 127	5 127	1 310	2 141
Institutionalized persons	1 596	1 596	291	318
Other persons in group quarters	879	879	766	113
Persons per household	2.59	2.59	2.49	2.53
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.01	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	17 104	17 104	4 399	6 174
In households	15 950	15 950	4 154	5 930
Householder	11 145	11 145	2 974	4 200
Nonfamily householder	5 434	5 434	1 580	2 094
Living alone	5 282	5 282	1 526	2 047
Spouse	3 996	3 996	980	1 455
Other relatives	623	623	152	213
Nonrelatives	186	186	48	62
Institutionalized persons	1 146	1 146	244	237
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	1	7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	35 399	35 399	7 622	13 894
With own children under 18 years	17 161	17 161	3 784	6 818
Number of own children under 18 years	31 647	31 647	6 710	12 453
Married-couple families	29 297	29 297	5 952	11 369
With own children under 18 years	13 351	13 351	2 680	5 204
Number of own children under 18 years	25 654	25 654	5 019	9 928
Female householder, no husband present	4 622	4 622	1 337	1 976
With own children under 18 years	3 047	3 047	920	1 325
Number of own children under 18 years	4 843	4 843	1 412	2 090
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	48 645	48 645	10 399	18 740
Never married	12 804	12 804	2 900	4 939
Now married, except separated	30 032	30 032	6 095	11 584
Separated	646	646	149	272
Widowed	1 277	1 277	321	402
Divorced	3 886	3 886	934	1 543
Females 15 years and over	52 774	52 774	12 202	20 782
Never married	10 390	10 390	2 630	4 286
Now married, except separated	30 085	30 085	6 182	11 604
Separated	845	845	260	341
Widowed	6 333	6 333	1 729	2 320
Divorced	5 121	5 121	1 401	2 231

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County										
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22
RACE														
All persons	139 510	139 510	35 573	52 133	4 571	3 374	7 532	10 222	5 470	5 440	4 649	4 202	4 342	1 294
White	130 803	130 803	29 104	51 130	4 512	3 317	7 284	10 082	5 349	5 319	3 870	4 054	4 064	1 267
Black	6 638	6 638	5 575	287	27	16	167	29	52	968	590	101	189	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	369	369	116	116	4	4	21	20	30	11	12	11	7	8
American Indian	368	368	106	115	4	5	21	21	30	30	12	11	7	8
Eskimo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aleut	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	985	985	412	429	16	15	48	61	12	31	120	16	52	3
Asian	963	963	402	418	16	13	43	61	12	31	118	14	51	3
Chinese	114	114	52	47	1	1	8	12	1	10	18	4	2	3
Filipino	118	118	52	31	1	1	11	11	1	3	6	2	2	2
Japanese	77	77	52	16	1	1	2	3	1	3	25	1	5	2
Asian Indian	91	91	43	39	3	2	13	12	1	3	25	3	10	2
Korean	111	111	43	35	3	2	13	12	1	3	25	3	10	2
Vietnamese	172	172	127	117	5	1	6	2	4	14	19	3	28	1
Cambodian	149	149	144	144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hmong	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laotian	57	57	1	56	7	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	1
Polish	21	21	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asian	21	21	19	26	1	1	1	3	1	1	12	1	2	1
Pacific Islander	22	22	10	11	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Hawaiian	6	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Samoan	6	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Pacific Islander	7	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other race	715	715	376	171	12	21	12	29	27	69	57	20	30	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	139 510	139 510	35 573	52 133	4 571	3 374	7 532	10 222	5 470	5 440	4 649	4 202	4 342	1 294
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 754	1 754	691	597	52	78	47	107	65	119	106	51	58	1
Mexican	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Puerto Rican	92	92	43	27	1	5	3	11	2	3	6	7	6	1
Cuban	36	36	14	16	1	8	3	3	9	9	1	1	1	1
Other Hispanic	326	326	98	111	7	10	17	38	3	28	27	8	2	1
Not of Hispanic origin	137 756	137 756	34 882	51 536	4 519	3 296	7 485	10 115	5 405	5 321	4 543	4 151	4 284	1 294
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	139 510	139 510	35 573	52 133	4 571	3 374	7 532	10 222	5 470	5 440	4 649	4 202	4 342	1 294
White	130 803	130 803	29 104	51 130	4 512	3 317	7 284	10 082	5 349	5 319	3 870	4 054	4 064	1 267
Black	6 638	6 638	5 575	287	27	16	167	29	52	968	590	101	189	16
Hispanic origin	1 754	1 754	691	597	52	78	47	107	65	119	106	51	58	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 300	1 300	536	443	44	55	24	55	51	79	72	35	50	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.										Beloit city, Rock County				
	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)		
RACE															
All persons	2 049	2 805	3 455	3 106	541	5 323	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 816	120	49		
White	1 575	2 717	3 100	2 881	402	4 531	4 301	2 554	3 794	3 824	3 588	120	33		
Black	429	54	306	144	128	666	968	2 322	590	99	146	—	15		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	8	4	5	2	26	30	4	12	10	7	—	1		
Hispanic origin	5	8	4	5	2	26	30	4	12	10	7	—	1		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	15	33	55	6	29	31	35	120	16	47	—	—		
Chinese	9	15	33	55	6	29	31	35	120	16	47	—	—		
Filipino	2	6	9	23	—	2	10	1	18	4	46	—	—		
Japanese	1	1	2	3	—	7	3	1	6	2	2	—	—		
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	5	—	—		
Vietnamese	5	—	4	10	2	4	3	—	25	1	10	—	—		
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	23	—	—		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	31	11	12	21	3	71	69	105	57	16	28	—	—		
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	2 049	2 805	3 455	3 106	541	5 323	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 816	120	49		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	47	26	39	41	9	132	119	165	106	41	165	—	—		
Mexican	43	13	27	34	6	105	79	154	72	29	42	—	—		
Puerto Rican	4	—	5	—	—	16	3	—	6	7	6	—	—		
Cuban	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic	—	13	7	4	3	11	28	11	27	4	1	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	2 002	2 779	3 416	3 065	532	5 191	5 280	4 855	4 469	3 924	3 767	120	49		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	2 049	2 805	3 455	3 106	541	5 323	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 816	120	49		
White	1 575	2 717	3 100	2 881	402	4 531	4 301	2 554	3 796	3 824	3 588	120	33		
Hispanic origin	19	15	29	19	4	66	51	64	51	23	72	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	1 556	2 702	3 071	2 862	398	4 465	4 250	2 490	3 745	3 801	3 516	120	33		
Black	429	54	306	144	128	666	968	2 322	590	99	146	—	15		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	429	54	306	144	126	653	961	2 316	583	96	146	—	15		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	8	4	5	2	26	30	4	12	10	7	—	1		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	5	8	4	5	2	26	30	4	12	10	7	—	1		
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	15	33	55	6	29	31	35	120	16	47	—	—		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	9	14	33	53	6	25	29	34	—	16	47	—	—		
Other race	31	11	12	21	3	71	69	105	57	16	28	—	—		
Hispanic origin	28	10	10	20	3	49	56	94	48	15	25	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	3	1	2	1	—	22	13	11	9	1	3	—	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Can.					Jonesville city, Rock County								
	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
RACE														
All persons	5	2 581	2 602	1 577		996	3 325	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960	2 671
White	5	2 293	2 271	1 386		965	3 285	2 833	3 775	4 474	3 367	3 661	3 902	2 648
Black	—	225	287	129		11	8	39	26	27	19	10	22	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	12	—	2		4	10	13	15	4	8	7	3	3
American Indian	—	12	—	2		4	10	13	15	4	8	7	3	3
Eskimo	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	43	33	52		14	7	111	84	16	12	14	15	18
Asian	—	42	33	52		14	7	111	80	16	12	14	15	18
Chinese	—	5	4	7		2	—	—	4	—	3	1	8	—
Filipino	—	1	9	22		—	1	1	10	—	—	3	1	—
Japanese	—	8	2	3		5	2	2	2	1	1	2	—	5
Asian Indian	—	3	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	11	4	9		—	—	1	1	3	3	—	3	4
Vietnamese	—	14	11	8		7	3	62	49	5	1	—	—	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—		—	—	28	9	7	2	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Other Asian	—	—	3	—		—	1	16	2	—	—	—	3	—
Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	8	11	8		2	15	20	13	12	5	1	18	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	5	2 581	2 602	1 577		996	3 325	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960	2 671
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	14	36	20		18	29	88	37	52	35	16	28	12
Mexican	—	11	25	13		17	23	58	32	44	30	10	23	8
Puerto Rican	—	—	5	—		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	3	6	4		—	6	30	3	7	5	6	5	4
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	5	2 567	2 566	1 557		978	3 296	2 928	3 876	4 481	3 376	3 677	3 932	2 659
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	5	2 581	2 602	1 577		996	3 325	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960	2 671
White	5	2 293	2 271	1 386		965	3 285	2 833	3 775	4 474	3 367	3 661	3 902	2 648
Hispanic origin	—	5	27	11		14	14	43	28	38	30	15	11	10
Nat of Hispanic origin	5	2 288	2 244	1 375		951	3 271	2 790	3 747	4 436	3 337	3 646	3 891	2 638
Black	—	225	287	129		11	8	39	26	27	19	10	22	3
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	224	287	129		10	8	38	26	27	19	9	22	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	12	—	2		4	10	13	15	4	8	7	3	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	12	—	2		3	9	13	15	2	8	7	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	43	33	52		14	7	111	84	16	12	14	15	18
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	42	33	50		14	7	28	84	16	12	14	15	18
Other race	—	8	11	8		2	15	20	13	12	5	1	18	2
Hispanic origin	—	7	9	9		2	14	16	9	12	5	—	17	2
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	1	2	1		—	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Jonesville city, Rock County—Con.										Remainder of Rock County				
		Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)		
RACE																
All persons		3 357	5 430	2 956	7 701	3 171	38	17	4 576	2 521	2 299	41	74	237		
White		3 300	5 341	2 901	7 579	3 099	38	17	4 383	2 503	2 250	41	74	230		
Black		16	22	18	29	40	—	—	149	—	12	—	—	2		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	15	4	11	14	—	—	17	10	16	—	—	1		
American Indian		5	15	4	11	14	—	—	17	10	16	—	—	1		
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander		15	25	32	56	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian		13	25	27	56	10	—	—	16	5	2	—	—	—		
Chinese		—	—	8	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filipino		—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—		
Japanese		—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian Indian		—	7	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Korean		2	3	5	10	—	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	—		
Vietnamese		1	8	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cambodian		9	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong		1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laotian		1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian		—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Pacific Islander		2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hawaiian		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Samoan		—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race		21	27	1	26	8	—	—	11	3	19	—	—	4		
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons		3 357	5 430	2 956	7 701	3 171	38	17	4 576	2 521	2 299	41	74	237		
Hispanic origin (of any race)		78	58	17	92	37	—	—	30	15	28	—	—	10		
Mexican		55	51	11	53	28	—	—	13	2	23	—	—	6		
Puerto Rican		5	1	3	10	6	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—		
Cuban		8	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic		10	6	2	26	2	—	—	15	12	1	—	—	4		
Not of Hispanic origin		3 279	5 372	2 939	7 609	3 134	38	17	4 546	2 506	2 271	41	74	227		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons		3 357	5 430	2 956	7 701	3 171	38	17	4 576	2 521	2 299	41	74	237		
White		3 300	5 341	2 901	7 579	3 099	38	17	4 383	2 503	2 250	41	74	230		
Hispanic origin		60	33	15	63	27	—	—	20	8	9	—	—	6		
Not of Hispanic origin		3 240	5 308	2 886	7 516	3 072	38	17	4 363	2 495	2 241	41	74	224		
Black		16	22	18	29	40	—	—	149	—	12	—	—	2		
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin		16	22	18	27	40	—	—	149	—	12	—	—	2		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	15	4	11	14	—	—	17	10	16	—	—	1		
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin		5	15	4	10	11	—	—	17	9	16	—	—	1		
Asian or Pacific Islander		15	25	32	56	10	—	—	16	5	2	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin		15	25	31	56	10	—	—	16	3	2	—	—	—		
Other race		21	27	1	26	8	—	—	11	3	19	—	—	4		
Hispanic origin		18	25	1	26	7	—	—	10	3	19	—	—	4		
Not of Hispanic origin		3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Rock County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26, 01 (pt.)	Tract 26, 02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
RACE														
All persons		526	1 174	2 000	2 800	853	1 529	2 464	4 691	5 547	8 395	6 109	2 724	3 189
White		476	1 147	1 542	2 712	829	1 495	2 441	4 659	5 514	8 315	6 038	2 703	3 162
Black		43	16	414	54	19	15	9	7	10	4	8	11	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian		—	8	4	8	4	3	4	7	6	28	22	6	3
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		5	3	9	15	—	3	5	7	12	17	29	3	13
Asian		5	3	9	15	—	3	5	7	11	17	29	3	13
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	2	6	—	1	1	3	2	5	11	—	—
Japanese		—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	4	7	—	—
Vietnamese		5	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	11
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		2	—	31	11	1	13	5	9	5	31	12	1	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		526	1 174	2 000	2 800	853	1 529	2 464	4 691	5 547	8 395	6 109	2 724	3 189
Hispanic origin (of any race)		9	—	47	26	3	21	34	37	39	88	32	26	21
Mexican		8	—	43	13	2	21	24	16	28	57	24	21	—
Puerto Rican		—	—	4	—	—	—	6	4	2	1	1	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		1	—	—	13	1	—	4	15	9	30	7	4	1
Not of Hispanic origin		517	1 174	1 953	2 774	850	1 508	2 430	4 654	5 508	8 307	6 077	2 698	3 168
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		526	1 174	2 000	2 800	853	1 529	2 464	4 691	5 547	8 395	6 109	2 724	3 189
White		476	1 147	1 542	2 712	829	1 495	2 441	4 659	5 514	8 315	6 038	2 703	3 162
Hispanic origin		7	—	19	15	2	8	28	28	32	52	18	25	11
Not of Hispanic origin		469	1 147	1 523	2 697	827	1 487	2 413	4 631	5 482	8 263	6 020	2 678	3 151
Black		43	16	414	54	19	15	9	9	10	4	8	11	1
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		43	16	414	54	19	15	9	9	9	4	8	11	1
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		2	—	31	11	1	13	5	9	5	31	12	1	10

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville--Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Rock County					
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17
All housing units	54 840	54 840	14 033	21 153	1 893	1 505	2 484	3 844	1 999	2 101
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	52 252	52 252	13 307	20 388	1 850	1 415	2 384	3 714	1 943	2 001
Owner-occupied housing units	35 611	35 611	8 008	13 366	1 300	932	1 901	2 569	1 568	1 217
Percent of occupied housing units	68.2	68.2	60.2	65.6	70.3	65.9	79.7	69.2	80.7	60.8
White	34 606	34 606	7 310	13 271	1 294	927	1 885	2 550	1 549	1 108
Black	741	741	583	20	3	—	4	3	5	96
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	68	68	17	20	—	1	4	5	6	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	118	118	63	39	1	1	6	9	3	7
Other race	78	78	35	16	2	3	2	2	5	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	202	202	63	65	9	8	6	15	11	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	34 489	34 489	7 286	13 224	1 287	922	1 881	2 539	1 543	1 105
Renter-occupied housing units	16 641	16 641	5 299	7 022	550	483	483	1 145	375	784
White	15 065	15 065	3 985	6 852	539	471	475	1 126	360	561
Black	1 322	1 322	1 207	60	5	6	4	7	7	203
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	67	67	28	25	2	3	—	3	3	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	97	35	59	3	1	4	5	1	1
Other race	90	90	44	26	1	2	—	4	4	10
Hispanic origin (of any race)	212	212	89	86	8	13	3	15	6	19
White, not of Hispanic origin	14 958	14 958	3 948	6 799	532	460	473	1 115	359	554
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	2 588	2 588	726	765	43	90	100	130	56	100
For sale only	453	453	138	159	15	25	20	28	13	21
For rent	727	727	301	283	16	19	16	57	21	34
Rented or sold, not occupied	214	214	67	42	5	2	11	12	1	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	497	497	28	40	4	2	36	9	6	3
For migrant workers	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	695	695	192	241	3	42	17	24	15	28
Boarded up	63	63	16	28	1	1	1	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room	370	370	85	228	13	20	17	14	3	9
2 rooms	1 100	1 100	363	449	34	27	21	24	36	39
3 rooms	3 749	3 749	1 266	1 526	158	121	75	173	87	135
4 rooms	9 250	9 250	2 599	3 940	330	414	305	684	501	343
5 rooms	13 521	13 521	3 642	5 539	545	425	547	846	646	521
6 rooms	11 893	11 893	3 011	4 312	406	251	568	829	386	487
7 rooms	7 249	7 249	1 632	2 544	197	121	410	563	157	330
8 or more rooms	7 708	7 708	1 435	2 615	210	126	541	711	183	237
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.5
Mean, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	6.2	6.0	5.3	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	39 437	39 437	9 817	13 704	1 410	751	1 978	2 561	1 322	1 598
1, attached	1 279	1 279	239	802	70	14	97	271	19	30
2	5 314	5 314	1 754	2 407	162	129	128	287	61	346
3 or 4	1 748	1 748	608	819	24	56	34	87	33	68
5 to 9	1 839	1 839	276	1 284	49	68	94	376	74	39
10 to 19	1 177	1 177	353	497	4	48	47	195	—	8
20 to 49	1 052	1 052	543	424	37	88	—	30	50	—
50 or more	724	724	203	453	112	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1 797	1 797	145	569	16	315	77	6	434	—
Other	473	473	95	194	9	36	29	31	6	12
Occupied housing units	52 252	52 252	13 307	20 388	1 850	1 415	2 384	3 714	1 943	2 001
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	12 252	12 252	3 495	5 145	495	423	338	654	374	459
2 persons	17 204	17 204	4 068	6 851	623	485	836	1 296	644	583
3 persons	9 017	9 017	2 331	3 399	300	238	449	636	393	378
4 persons	8 390	8 390	2 039	3 120	280	173	465	725	324	337
5 persons	3 742	3 742	932	1 320	113	62	203	303	135	175
6 or more persons	1 647	1 647	442	553	39	34	93	100	73	69
Median, occupied housing units	2.31	2.31	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.09	2.54	2.43	2.43	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.41	2.41	2.35	2.39	2.30	2.18	2.65	2.79	2.47	2.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.01	2.01	2.11	1.87	1.72	1.88	2.27	1.96	2.18	2.55
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	51 365	51 365	12 986	20 104	1 828	1 388	2 348	3 682	1 894	1 951
1.01 to 1.50	715	715	241	236	18	23	31	25	46	38
1.51 or more	172	172	80	48	4	4	5	7	3	12
Mean	.46	.46	.48	.46	.45	.46	.46	.46	.51	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	29 536	29 536	7 189	11 794	1 194	586	1 536	2 252	1 084	1 107
Less than \$20,000	583	583	335	72	5	6	9	5	9	65
\$20,000 to \$39,999	7 297	7 297	3 692	1 747	222	202	88	24	172	775
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11 049	11 049	2 202	5 181	598	290	361	339	687	229
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 637	6 637	564	3 119	226	72	488	1 008	171	32
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 177	2 177	195	905	76	9	251	456	35	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 407	1 407	164	579	48	4	234	334	9	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	265	265	27	129	15	—	67	60	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	77	77	8	38	4	1	20	16	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	21	21	1	11	—	1	7	7	—	—
\$300,000 or more	23	23	1	13	—	1	11	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	52 100	52 100	37 900	55 600	51 100	44 700	72 800	74 200	50 200	33 200
Mean (dollars)	57 200	57 200	42 800	61 300	57 200	47 800	84 300	83 000	51 600	34 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 818	15 818	5 230	6 968	547	479	428	1 074	360	773
Median contract rent (dollars)	303	303	292	325	292	327	362	400	307	271
Mean contract rent (dollars)	301	301	288	323	276	317	362	395	296	267
With meals included in rent	42	42	9	25	1	4	2	1	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	376	376	267	463	163	303	132	387	—	313
No meals included in rent	15 374	15 374	5 130	6 833	538	466	409	1 056	351	758
No cash rent	402	402	91	110	8	9	17	17	9	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.								Beloit city, Rock County	
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units.....	1 578	1 684	1 631	454	861	1 075	1 384	1 162	389	2 272
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 480	1 633	1 596	443	820	1 042	1 348	1 103	359	2 127
Owner-occupied housing units	815	1 277	1 236	384	595	943	993	889	24	863
Percent of occupied housing units	55.1	77.4	77.4	86.7	72.6	90.5	73.7	80.6	6.7	40.6
White	755	1 262	1 180	375	497	926	933	865	18	835
Black	48	7	36	4	90	12	46	9	6	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	4	5	2	1	1	2	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	3	10	—	1	2	11	12	—	1
Other race	3	3	6	—	5	2	2	1	—	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	7	11	—	7	7	6	3	—	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	754	1 258	1 175	375	495	921	929	863	18	832
Renter-occupied housing units	665	356	360	59	225	99	355	214	335	1 264
White	489	326	332	59	169	94	302	178	274	1 194
Black	158	24	25	—	50	4	48	30	57	194
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	3	11
Other race	7	4	1	—	4	1	2	2	—	12
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	6	2	—	6	1	4	4	—	28
White, not of Hispanic origin	485	324	331	59	167	94	300	176	274	1 028
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	98	51	35	11	41	33	36	59	30	145
For sale only	23	16	14	4	11	5	9	14	1	16
For rent	49	13	11	1	10	9	6	21	27	65
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	1	4	1	—	4	5	11	—	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	4	—	1	4	7	7	4	—	6
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	22	17	6	4	16	8	9	9	2	43
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	14	4	3	3	1	13	2	—	26	21
2 rooms	50	22	27	3	12	3	9	3	88	78
3 rooms	164	80	104	7	61	29	65	31	181	355
4 rooms	214	366	217	31	230	86	250	151	38	454
5 rooms	305	571	610	92	226	260	305	245	23	470
6 rooms	305	404	377	143	206	328	339	279	12	432
7 rooms	244	152	153	90	68	189	198	205	9	246
8 or more rooms	282	85	140	85	57	167	216	248	12	216
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.1	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.0	2.9	5.0
Mean, all housing units	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.3	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.3	3.2	5.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.1	6.0	5.7	6.1	2.9	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	5.3	5.5	6.2	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.1	2.8	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	973	1 594	1 348	414	695	1 010	1 037	861	30	1 124
1, attached	17	5	17	11	9	16	37	17	4	46
2	309	66	68	18	26	36	72	33	23	608
3 or 4	117	1	15	5	6	2	18	8	41	248
5 to 9	32	6	11	2	7	2	38	44	3	70
10 to 19	3	—	47	1	—	2	111	61	15	41
20 to 49	112	—	116	—	—	—	63	—	56	110
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	1	4	—	111	1	—	132	—	7
Other	14	11	5	3	7	6	8	6	14	18
Occupied housing units	1 480	1 633	1 596	443	820	1 042	1 348	1 103	359	2 127
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	419	376	290	62	215	169	330	151	261	702
2 persons	458	535	541	140	295	405	483	416	69	543
3 persons	242	315	306	88	124	176	252	193	11	356
4 persons	190	279	306	98	103	197	183	219	7	308
5 persons	112	93	121	38	51	67	79	94	11	139
6 or more persons	59	35	32	17	32	28	21	30	—	79
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.32	2.44	2.72	2.16	2.37	2.21	2.46	1.50	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.35	2.27	2.59	2.85	2.11	2.40	2.32	2.43	2.30	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.96	2.58	1.91	2.05	2.37	2.00	1.84	2.74	1.50	1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 455	1 602	1 563	438	797	1 032	1 339	1 086	349	2 068
1.01 to 1.50	17	22	29	5	21	9	8	13	3	42
1.51 or more	8	9	4	—	2	1	1	4	7	17
Mean .....	.44	.49	.50	.46	.48	.44	.42	.44	.44	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	712	1 191	1 159	283	473	884	907	640	17	733
Less than \$20,000	14	79	13	2	39	24	15	4	3	44
\$20,000 to \$39,999	348	735	420	27	186	87	122	33	10	553
\$40,000 to \$59,999	223	302	613	100	152	265	325	119	4	128
\$60,000 to \$79,999	68	50	81	119	76	355	274	213	—	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28	5	21	24	10	109	80	146	—	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21	—	11	11	7	41	73	107	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	—	—	—	3	1	13	16	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	39 700	34 600	42 900	61 600	41 400	63 500	59 500	75 300	31 300	32 000
Mean (dollars)	47 200	35 900	44 800	62 100	44 700	64 100	64 700	79 800	32 800	32 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	662	349	356	40	221	93	353	184	335	1 252
Median contract rent (dollars)	281	280	307	301	258	273	384	369	234	271
Mean contract rent (dollars)	280	274	302	289	266	287	355	361	235	274
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	169	—	—	—	313	313	—	137	213
No meals included in rent	652	336	346	39	212	83	345	179	329	1 233
No cash rent	10	11	10	1	9	9	7	5	5	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25
All housing units.....	2 087	1 943	1 552	1 596	1 430	52	27	1	1 028
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 987	1 778	1 455	1 546	1 400	47	19	1	1 001
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 206	983	798	1 199	1 058	40	6	1	694
Percent of occupied housing units.....	60.7	55.3	54.8	77.6	75.6	85.1	31.6	100.0	69.3
White.....	1 097	665	738	1 186	1 015	40	6	1	642
Black.....	96	294	48	6	25	—	—	—	43
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	7	3	3	9	—	—	—	7
Other race.....	2	15	3	2	5	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	21	5	5	8	—	—	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 094	660	737	1 183	1 012	40	6	1	640
Renter-occupied housing units.....	781	795	657	347	342	7	13	—	307
White.....	558	343	481	317	316	7	5	—	279
Black.....	203	440	158	24	23	—	7	—	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	9	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other race.....	10	8	7	4	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	19	14	13	6	2	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	551	337	477	315	315	7	5	—	278
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	100	165	97	50	30	5	8	—	27
For sale only.....	21	24	22	16	13	3	3	—	4
For rent.....	34	63	49	13	10	—	1	—	13
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	14	20	2	1	4	—	—	—	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	28	57	22	16	3	1	4	—	6
Boarded up.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	9	3	14	4	2	3	—	—	2
2 rooms.....	39	30	50	21	26	—	3	—	17
3 rooms.....	135	122	163	77	99	1	7	—	50
4 rooms.....	340	467	213	346	186	5	5	—	242
5 rooms.....	518	503	302	545	552	11	6	—	350
6 rooms.....	481	456	298	380	324	19	5	1	222
7 rooms.....	328	236	238	142	128	6	1	—	84
8 or more rooms.....	237	126	274	81	113	7	—	—	61
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.8	4.2	6.0	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.8	4.2	6.0	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.8	4.8	6.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.0	4.6	—	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 584	1 579	952	1 510	1 158	37	14	1	770
1, attached.....	30	45	17	5	12	4	5	—	22
2.....	346	236	305	64	65	4	1	—	31
3 or 4.....	68	65	117	1	12	3	—	—	31
5 to 9.....	39	4	32	6	11	1	7	—	21
10 to 19.....	8	2	3	—	47	1	—	—	64
20 to 49.....	—	—	112	—	116	—	—	—	86
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	3
Other.....	12	11	13	9	5	2	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 987	1 778	1 455	1 546	1 400	47	19	1	1 001
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	459	398	416	361	254	9	5	—	284
2 persons.....	577	499	448	508	476	19	4	—	340
3 persons.....	373	357	240	292	263	9	5	—	147
4 persons.....	336	258	184	268	272	6	4	—	152
5 persons.....	173	146	109	82	107	2	1	1	53
6 or more persons.....	69	120	58	35	28	2	—	—	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.43	2.48	2.20	2.31	2.44	2.26	2.60	5.00	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.25	2.34	2.26	2.63	2.33	1.50—	5.00	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.55	2.92	1.94	2.55	1.88	1.50—	3.13	—	1.50—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 938	1 698	1 431	1 517	1 371	47	18	1	980
1.01 to 1.50.....	37	62	16	20	26	—	1	—	17
1.51 or more.....	12	18	8	9	3	—	—	—	4
Mean.....	.48	.52	.44	.49	.50	.44	.56	.83	.47
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 096	909	699	1 122	992	33	6	1	652
Less than \$20,000.....	65	110	14	74	8	—	1	—	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	764	703	347	706	364	4	4	1	166
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	229	88	220	294	555	9	1	—	401
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	32	6	67	44	60	16	—	—	69
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	2	26	4	5	3	—	—	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	—	17	—	—	1	—	—	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	33 300	28 400	39 500	34 300	42 600	63 500	27 500	32 500	46 200
Mean (dollars).....	35 000	29 400	46 300	35 600	43 400	62 700	26 900	32 500	47 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	770	776	654	340	338	7	12	—	303
Median contract rent (dollars).....	271	295	280	279	309	313	225	—	375
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	267	288	278	273	303	336	259	—	360
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	313	363	—	169	—	—	—	—	413
No meals included in rent.....	755	760	645	328	329	7	12	—	297
No cash rent.....	13	15	9	10	9	—	—	—	5

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.		Jonesville city, Rock County							
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	1 048	608	631	1 336	1 235	1 649	1 875	1 436	1 573	1 662
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 021	566	560	1 271	1 141	1 577	1 833	1 387	1 542	1 620
Owner-occupied housing units	701	435	74	872	474	841	1 285	864	850	1 339
Percent of occupied housing units	68.7	76.9	13.2	68.6	41.5	53.3	70.1	62.3	55.1	82.7
White	649	418	74	868	465	835	1 279	857	847	1 329
Black	39	6	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	11	—	1	4	4	1	3	3	4
Other race	2	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	1	1	2	5	—	9	4	—	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	646	417	73	867	463	835	1 272	853	847	1 327
Renter-occupied housing units	320	131	486	399	667	736	548	523	692	281
White	269	96	476	391	632	711	537	511	685	278
Black	47	30	5	—	10	4	5	6	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	1	4	3	2	2	3	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	2	4	1	20	14	3	1	1	—
Other race	1	1	—	3	2	5	1	2	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	3	4	5	14	8	8	2	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	267	94	473	389	625	708	530	511	682	276
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	27	42	71	65	94	72	42	49	31	42
For sale only	4	11	2	9	9	11	14	16	7	13
For rent	6	20	33	26	41	32	16	14	16	7
Rented or sold, not occupied	5	3	3	2	4	2	5	3	—	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	4	1	6	4	2	4	2	—	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	6	4	32	22	36	25	3	14	8	17
Boarded up	1	—	5	10	1	10	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	1	—	56	19	28	11	13	14	1	—
2 rooms	9	2	70	37	36	46	34	27	36	9
3 rooms	58	18	222	105	141	190	158	115	114	35
4 rooms	197	106	101	161	189	340	328	268	493	172
5 rooms	234	128	79	231	295	395	536	409	377	513
6 rooms	250	131	38	260	246	315	404	292	302	487
7 rooms	124	90	32	221	146	197	195	167	156	264
8 or more rooms	175	133	33	302	154	155	207	144	94	182
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.9	3.4	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.7
Mean, all housing units	5.8	6.2	3.8	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	6.0	3.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	5.1	3.2	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	712	346	88	930	598	904	1 393	978	825	1 413
1, attached	36	13	3	14	21	34	70	43	141	28
2	64	7	87	166	383	353	161	267	182	165
3 or 4	18	4	84	72	163	162	24	45	22	36
5 to 9	38	44	44	71	62	69	49	36	223	12
10 to 19	111	61	91	37	—	22	4	22	14	1
20 to 49	63	—	47	40	—	—	37	36	67	—
50 or more	—	—	125	—	—	—	112	—	92	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	131	—	—	—	99	16	—	—	—
Other	6	2	62	6	8	6	9	9	7	7
Occupied housing units	1 021	566	560	1 271	1 141	1 577	1 833	1 387	1 542	1 620
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	265	81	349	381	327	470	491	396	430	397
2 persons	374	211	110	383	309	499	614	450	556	624
3 persons	176	102	42	184	198	244	298	222	223	261
4 persons	131	109	35	201	161	198	279	202	229	214
5 persons	62	50	14	78	88	116	113	82	81	88
6 or more persons	13	13	10	44	58	50	38	35	23	36
Median, occupied housing units	2.16	2.46	1.50—	2.16	2.29	2.14	2.19	2.16	2.11	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.38	2.30	2.38	2.35	2.19	2.31	2.30	2.40	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.84	3.02	1.50—	1.50—	2.24	2.05	1.72	1.90	1.68	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 013	555	554	1 262	1 109	1 541	1 811	1 370	1 524	1 608
1.01 to 1.50	7	10	8	23	29	29	18	13	17	12
1.51 or more	1	1	2	9	7	7	4	4	1	—
Mean .....	.41	.45	.45	.41	.48	.47	.45	.45	.47	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	634	295	58	784	405	678	1 182	767	786	1 240
Less than \$20,000	10	—	—	3	15	18	5	8	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	66	4	12	104	275	264	222	233	6	70
\$40,000 to \$59,999	237	36	37	358	110	275	595	430	309	656
\$60,000 to \$79,999	179	86	8	194	2	103	222	80	416	430
\$80,000 to \$99,999	55	84	1	68	3	14	72	7	47	64
\$100,000 to \$149,999	69	75	—	30	—	2	47	8	8	18
\$150,000 to \$199,999	13	9	—	21	—	1	15	1	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	1	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	60 300	84 300	47 300	54 700	35 600	43 000	50 900	44 900	62 700	57 700
Mean (dollars)	68 200	88 600	49 300	63 300	36 300	46 400	57 000	47 100	63 800	59 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	318	125	486	397	660	727	546	517	689	279
Median contract rent (dollars)	388	380	257	301	278	287	292	305	361	339
Mean contract rent (dollars)	363	391	254	296	281	289	276	304	341	345
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313	—	—	380	263	—	163	—	—	882
No meals included in rent	311	124	483	388	653	714	537	505	679	266
No cash rent	6	1	3	6	5	13	8	12	10	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville city, Rock County—Con.						Remainder of Rock County		
	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units	1 011	1 498	2 057	1 040	2 978	1 172	18	7	1 444
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	986	1 409	2 020	1 020	2 869	1 153	17	6	1 364
Owner-occupied housing units	857	926	1 504	711	1 884	885	15	6	1 190
Percent of occupied housing units	86.9	65.7	74.5	69.7	65.7	76.8	88.2	100.0	87.2
White	855	921	1 494	703	1 868	876	15	6	1 182
Black	—	—	2	3	3	3	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	3	2	3	3	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	2	3	9	3	—	—	3
Other race	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	8	9	2	12	6	—	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	853	916	1 488	701	1 859	870	15	6	1 180
Renter-occupied housing units	129	483	516	309	985	268	2	—	174
White	127	471	509	303	966	255	2	—	172
Black	—	6	2	2	7	7	—	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	1	—	3	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	2	4	5	1	—	—	—
Other race	—	2	2	—	4	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	13	4	3	15	4	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	127	460	507	301	955	255	2	—	172
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	25	89	37	20	109	19	1	1	80
For sale only	11	25	7	5	21	9	1	—	15
For rent	3	19	16	4	55	1	—	—	12
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	2	2	4	10	—	—	—	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	2	2	5	8	1	—	—	31
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	8	41	10	2	15	8	—	1	15
Boarded up	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room	3	20	34	14	13	2	—	—	3
2 rooms	—	27	75	2	22	28	—	—	19
3 rooms	12	121	69	23	160	61	—	—	52
4 rooms	75	414	314	201	638	246	2	—	104
5 rooms	196	422	757	252	684	393	9	3	295
6 rooms	254	247	427	204	584	252	2	4	364
7 rooms	191	121	202	162	401	89	2	—	248
8 or more rooms	280	126	179	182	476	101	3	—	359
Median, all housing units	6.4	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.2
Median, all housing units	6.6	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.4
Median, occupied housing units	6.4	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	5.3	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.0	6.5	—	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	875	744	1 663	645	1 739	909	17	7	1 333
1, attached	50	14	39	65	267	13	—	—	32
2	47	129	75	89	262	41	1	—	39
3 or 4	1	56	14	27	87	26	—	—	7
5 to 9	8	68	109	88	373	72	—	—	6
10 to 19	2	48	18	45	193	—	—	—	2
20 to 49	26	88	3	—	30	50	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	315	4	74	2	58	—	—	3
Other	1	36	8	7	25	3	—	—	22
Occupied housing units	986	1 409	2 020	1 020	2 869	1 153	17	6	1 364
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	152	423	401	160	546	222	4	—	178
2 persons	389	482	739	322	1 019	355	9	3	514
3 persons	177	237	387	196	478	252	2	1	253
4 persons	163	171	316	208	551	192	1	2	257
5 persons	83	62	122	101	202	90	—	—	102
6 or more persons	22	34	55	33	73	42	1	—	60
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	2.08	2.32	2.64	2.37	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.18	2.42	2.90	2.79	2.63	1.89	2.50	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.19	1.88	1.96	2.25	1.90	2.15	4.50	—	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	980	1 382	1 989	1 003	2 844	1 127	17	6	1 345
1.01 to 1.50	4	23	28	13	19	25	—	—	18
1.51 or more	2	4	3	4	6	1	—	—	1
Mean	.41	.46	.49	.49	.46	.52	.38	.52	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	800	581	1 417	592	1 720	784	12	5	944
Less than \$20,000	3	6	6	1	2	5	—	—	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8	202	220	7	5	119	—	—	81
\$40,000 to \$59,999	189	286	958	148	257	573	3	4	213
\$60,000 to \$79,999	293	71	202	230	789	79	4	1	258
\$80,000 to \$99,999	134	9	22	105	352	7	4	—	146
\$100,000 to \$149,999	131	4	8	74	249	—	1	—	160
\$150,000 to \$199,999	23	—	—	20	46	1	—	—	47
\$200,000 to \$249,999	14	1	—	2	12	—	—	—	18
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	5
\$300,000 or more	4	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars)	72 700	44 600	49 800	72 500	74 400	49 400	70 000	48 800	73 100
Mean (dollars)	84 400	47 800	50 700	81 600	83 300	49 300	76 700	52 500	86 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	129	479	512	305	980	262	1	—	123
Median contract rent (dollars)	378	327	357	371	406	312	313	—	312
Mean contract rent (dollars)	387	317	361	378	404	301	313	—	319
With meals included in rent	—	4	10	2	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	303	613	132	387	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	122	466	495	295	971	259	1	—	114
No cash rent	7	9	7	8	8	3	—	—	9
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units.....	866	827	14	26	88	201	402	834	1 074
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	845	790	14	25	87	196	396	801	1 041
Owner-occupied housing units.....	685	683	11	17	78	178	344	589	942
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.1	86.5	78.6	68.0	89.7	90.8	86.9	73.5	90.5
White.....	682	673	11	17	76	165	335	491	925
Black.....	—	2	—	—	1	11	4	90	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Other race.....	1	5	—	—	1	1	—	5	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	5	—	—	2	3	—	7	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	680	673	11	17	75	163	335	489	920
Renter-occupied housing units.....	160	107	3	8	9	18	52	212	99
White.....	160	105	3	8	9	16	52	164	94
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	43	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	160	104	3	8	9	16	52	162	94
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	21	37	—	1	1	5	6	33	33
For sale only.....	7	4	—	1	—	1	1	8	5
For rent.....	2	20	—	—	—	1	1	9	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	7	—	—	1	3	3	12	8
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	13
2 rooms.....	2	8	—	—	1	1	3	9	3
3 rooms.....	13	26	—	1	3	5	6	54	29
4 rooms.....	46	255	3	1	20	31	26	225	86
5 rooms.....	162	253	3	3	26	58	81	220	260
6 rooms.....	245	134	6	7	24	53	124	201	327
7 rooms.....	162	68	2	6	10	25	84	67	189
8 or more rooms.....	235	82	—	8	4	27	78	57	167
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	5.0	5.7	6.7	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.9
Mean, all housing units.....	6.7	5.3	5.5	6.9	5.3	5.7	6.4	5.2	6.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.0	5.7	6.6	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.1	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.1	5.6	7.2	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.3	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.0	4.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.3	5.3	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	822	413	14	21	84	190	377	681	1 009
1, attached.....	4	6	—	—	—	5	7	4	16
2.....	25	20	—	4	2	3	14	25	36
3 or 4.....	—	7	—	—	—	3	2	6	2
5 to 9.....	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
10 to 19.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4	376	—	1	2	—	1	111	1
Other.....	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Occupied housing units.....	845	790	14	25	87	196	396	801	1 041
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	108	152	—	3	15	36	53	210	169
2 persons.....	277	289	6	10	27	65	121	291	405
3 persons.....	158	141	5	2	23	43	79	119	176
4 persons.....	174	132	1	6	11	34	92	99	197
5 persons.....	101	45	2	3	11	14	36	50	66
6 or more persons.....	27	31	—	1	—	4	15	32	28
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.74	2.34	2.70	2.45	2.57	2.45	2.80	2.15	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.80	2.35	2.63	2.42	2.46	2.44	2.94	2.12	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.44	2.26	3.00	2.50	3.33	2.70	2.11	2.32	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	838	767	13	24	85	192	391	779	1 031
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	21	1	1	2	3	5	20	9
1.51 or more.....	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Mean.....	.45	.50	.53	.43	.51	.47	.46	.48	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	532	300	11	13	69	167	250	467	883
Less than \$20,000.....	3	4	—	—	5	5	2	38	24
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	19	53	11	1	29	56	23	182	86
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	82	114	—	3	28	58	91	151	265
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	219	92	—	1	6	21	103	76	355
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	104	28	—	2	1	16	21	10	109
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	85	9	—	4	—	11	10	7	41
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	73 400	55 200	27 500	95 000	40 200	45 900	61 300	41 700	63 500
Mean (dollars).....	82 000	57 400	27 500	94 000	40 800	53 200	62 100	44 900	64 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	94	98	3	8	9	18	33	209	93
Median contract rent (dollars).....	272	268	294	413	300	297	288	259	273
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	289	283	320	450	297	291	279	266	287
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313
No meals included in rent.....	85	92	3	7	8	17	32	200	83
No cash rent.....	9	6	—	1	1	1	1	9	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
All housing units-----	336	554	838	1 707	2 200	3 661	2 400	988	1 169
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units-----	327	537	806	1 615	2 106	3 252	2 260	949	1 123
Owner-occupied housing units-----	292	454	704	1 238	1 433	2 325	1 561	711	781
Percent of occupied housing units-----	89.3	84.5	87.3	76.7	68.0	71.5	69.1	74.9	69.5
White-----	284	447	698	1 235	1 431	2 316	1 550	709	777
Black-----	7	3	2	1	1	1	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	2	3	1	—	4	5	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3
Other race-----	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	1	2	6	7	4	9	5	7	2
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	283	446	693	1 229	1 428	2 310	1 548	702	776
Renter-occupied housing units-----	35	83	102	377	673	927	699	238	342
White-----	33	82	101	375	670	915	693	237	337
Black-----	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other race-----	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	1	1	2	3	4	8	4	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	33	82	100	373	667	912	691	236	335
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units-----	9	17	32	92	94	409	140	39	46
For sale only-----	5	3	9	26	11	32	17	4	6
For rent-----	—	1	—	16	12	34	10	7	9
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	—	8	6	8	7	28	17	4	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	1	—	7	8	9	280	64	9	3
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other vacant-----	3	5	10	34	55	34	32	15	15
Boarded up-----	1	—	—	2	3	3	3	1	3
ROOMS									
1 room-----	1	—	2	1	13	12	8	—	—
2 rooms-----	—	1	5	16	28	121	41	10	20
3 rooms-----	7	13	20	61	141	226	221	24	55
4 rooms-----	53	45	64	198	315	586	333	123	195
5 rooms-----	71	117	156	325	492	905	511	164	226
6 rooms-----	89	148	233	430	470	783	504	183	239
7 rooms-----	74	115	161	294	330	490	373	185	188
8 or more rooms-----	41	115	197	382	411	538	409	299	246
Median, all housing units-----	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.9
Median, all housing units-----	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.0
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	5.1	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.3	5.9	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	325	515	789	1 460	1 544	2 898	1 802	775	840
1, attached-----	1	4	9	20	11	37	55	9	18
2-----	8	26	15	85	253	255	210	47	85
3 or 4-----	—	4	—	34	63	61	61	14	57
5 to 9-----	—	—	—	12	24	82	117	—	30
10 to 19-----	—	—	—	17	101	97	104	1	1
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	30
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	1	14	63	172	78	29	136	95
Other-----	2	4	11	16	32	30	22	6	13
Occupied housing units-----	327	537	806	1 615	2 106	3 252	2 260	949	1 123
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	65	70	87	270	478	785	520	174	235
2 persons-----	109	205	272	504	725	1 100	683	307	363
3 persons-----	76	91	160	310	345	572	395	145	191
4 persons-----	52	110	159	312	358	476	387	183	188
5 persons-----	17	44	79	140	150	235	198	94	103
6 or more persons-----	8	17	49	79	50	84	77	46	43
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.40	2.47	2.77	2.61	2.29	2.26	2.39	2.48	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.44	2.48	2.80	2.65	2.41	2.35	2.61	2.43	2.57
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.94	2.38	2.50	2.46	1.98	1.91	1.94	2.81	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	326	531	794	1 584	2 079	3 218	2 223	926	1 106
1.01 to 1.50-----	1	3	8	27	22	28	31	20	12
1.51 or more-----	—	3	4	4	5	6	6	3	5
Mean-----	.44	.44	.47	.46	.44	.44	.46	.43	.45
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	273	345	356	804	1 004	1 903	1 333	325	557
Less than \$20,000-----	5	4	5	9	11	32	15	2	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	56	29	39	189	206	443	218	50	87
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	88	83	116	389	368	733	554	91	232
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	95	127	121	157	271	428	361	95	163
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	25	62	52	41	105	150	106	47	48
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	4	32	20	16	39	103	67	33	22
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	7	3	1	3	12	9	6	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	57 700	69 700	62 600	50 100	54 800	51 800	56 000	63 600	56 000
Mean (dollars)-----	56 700	72 200	65 000	53 200	58 400	57 200	60 100	67 900	58 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	35	59	42	275	577	845	652	138	308
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	267	303	242	256	276	260	274	301	300
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	279	294	254	255	277	256	275	300	287
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	237	—	—	213	213	200	—
No meals included in rent-----	34	55	31	245	548	808	635	125	288
No cash rent-----	1	4	10	30	29	34	16	11	20

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rock County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County				Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County	
	Beloit city		Janesville city	Tract 17		Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18		Tract 19 (pt.)
	Total											
Occupied housing units	49 671	11 295	20 123	1 669	1 244	666	1 875	1 655	1 008	1 219	655	
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	34 606	7 310	13 271	1 108	755	497	835	1 097	665	738	491	
Percent of occupied housing units	69.7	64.7	65.9	66.4	60.7	74.6	44.5	66.3	66.0	60.5	75.0	
Renter-occupied housing units	15 065	3 985	6 852	561	489	169	1 040	489	343	558	164	
Percent of occupied housing units	30.3	35.3	34.1	33.6	39.3	25.4	55.5	33.7	34.0	39.5	25.0	
ROOMS												
1 room	285	57	187	5	10	1	14	5	2	10	1	
2 rooms	880	248	403	20	37	5	56	20	7	37	5	
3 rooms	3 124	805	1 369	102	107	48	269	102	40	106	48	
4 rooms	8 051	2 005	3 669	242	149	180	365	239	266	448	177	
5 rooms	12 277	2 962	5 306	410	219	174	391	407	277	216	170	
6 rooms	10 984	2 492	4 173	408	253	173	364	402	246	246	170	
7 rooms	6 785	1 371	2 483	274	166	106	274	166	125	212	45	
8 or more rooms	7 285	1 231	2 533	208	252	39	196	208	52	244	39	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.6	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	6.6	5.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.4	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached	36 422	8 259	13 320	1 328	832	530	991	1 314	893	812	522	
2, attached	1 128	152	266	13	13	4	31	13	13	13	2	
3 or 4	4 509	1 210	2 234	267	208	18	460	267	79	204	17	
5 to 9	1 421	400	1 109	40	84	6	182	40	18	84	6	
10 to 19	1 565	191	1 099	13	19	—	57	13	—	19	—	
20 to 49	1 004	234	438	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	
50 or more	948	465	402	—	77	—	100	—	—	77	—	
Mobile home or trailer	654	128	543	—	—	102	5	—	—	—	102	
Other	1 647	69	161	8	9	6	14	8	4	8	6	
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	11 735	3 076	5 095	409	360	185	630	409	258	357	182	
2 persons	16 646	3 648	8 792	503	398	251	499	497	339	388	249	
3 persons	8 502	1 916	3 553	303	198	98	310	302	188	196	96	
4 persons	7 923	1 648	3 076	273	157	81	261	272	123	151	78	
5 persons	3 433	706	1 280	140	89	34	109	138	64	86	33	
6 or more persons	1 432	281	526	37	42	17	66	37	36	41	17	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.29	2.20	2.23	2.35	2.16	2.09	2.12	2.34	2.23	2.15	2.08	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.31	2.38	2.35	2.32	2.05	2.33	2.34	2.06	2.32	2.05	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.94	1.92	1.85	2.34	1.81	2.27	1.88	2.34	2.71	1.79	2.22	
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	49 000	11 123	19 881	1 654	1 233	655	1 835	1 641	981	1 209	644	
1.01 to 1.50	563	132	212	11	8	10	29	10	21	7	10	
1.51 or more	108	40	30	45	42	1	11	4	6	3	1	
Mean	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.48	1.42	1.46	
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units												
Less than \$20,000	28 644	6 552	11 713	1 003	657	384	712	992	619	644	378	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	507	270	69	47	11	34	42	47	75	11	33	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6 888	3 344	1 735	711	321	152	538	321	490	320	148	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10 797	2 036	5 148	209	203	124	124	209	52	200	123	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6 539	529	3 098	30	66	55	5	30	2	65	55	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 143	181	899	5	26	9	3	5	—	24	9	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 389	157	575	1	20	7	—	1	—	16	7	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	262	26	128	—	7	3	—	—	—	5	3	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	75	7	37	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	21	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	23	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean (dollars)	52 400	38 200	55 600	33 500	39 800	41 000	32 000	33 600	28 900	39 500	41 400	
Median (dollars)	57 600	43 200	61 300	35 200	47 700	44 600	32 900	35 300	28 900	46 800	44 900	
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units												
Median contract rent (dollars)	14 273	3 943	6 798	552	486	166	1 034	549	340	478	161	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	304	294	326	271	288	256	270	271	295	286	255	
Median contract rent (dollars)	303	292	323	272	285	265	275	272	293	282	265	
With meals included in rent	39	6	25	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Median contract rent (dollars)	389	296	463	313	—	—	—	313	—	—	—	
No meals included in rent	13 846	3 858	6 664	539	476	158	1 016	536	330	469	153	
No cash rent	388	79	109	11	10	8	18	11	10	9	8	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County			Beloit city, Rock County			Remainder of Rock County	
		Total	Beloit city	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18		Tract 19 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	2 063	2 063	1 790	299	206	140	214	299	734	206	133
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	741	741	583	96	48	90	20	96	294	48	90
Percent of occupied housing units -----	35.9	35.9	32.6	32.1	23.3	64.3	9.3	32.1	40.1	23.3	67.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 322	1 322	1 207	203	158	50	194	203	440	158	43
Percent of occupied housing units -----	64.1	64.1	67.4	67.9	76.7	35.7	90.7	67.9	59.9	76.7	32.3
ROOMS											
1 room-----	24	24	21	3	3	5	6	3	11	3	3
2 rooms-----	86	86	75	11	11	8	13	11	44	11	5
3 rooms-----	192	192	173	16	34	29	42	16	34	34	29
4 rooms-----	414	414	356	72	37	40	44	72	149	37	39
5 rooms-----	530	530	465	78	56	40	48	78	179	56	38
6 rooms-----	413	413	359	58	30	29	36	58	181	30	28
7 rooms-----	232	232	201	41	14	15	16	41	104	14	15
8 or more rooms-----	172	172	140	20	21	14	9	20	66	21	14
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached-----	1 252	1 252	1 058	186	86	127	66	186	563	86	125
1, attached-----	74	74	72	15	4	2	11	15	28	4	2
2-----	365	365	338	49	57	5	80	49	113	57	5
3 or 4-----	125	125	116	15	20	5	41	15	24	20	5
5-----	80	80	59	23	12	5	3	23	7	12	5
6 to 9-----	63	63	57	7	2	2	2	7	7	2	2
10 to 19-----	55	55	47	2	22	2	7	2	7	22	2
20 to 49-----	24	24	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50 or more-----	3	3	1	4	3	1	3	4	6	3	1
Mobile home or trailer-----	22	22	19	4	3	1	3	4	6	3	1
Other-----	22	22	19	4	3	1	3	4	6	3	1
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person-----	443	443	390	46	55	28	66	46	137	55	26
2 persons-----	454	454	376	77	48	41	35	77	155	48	39
3 persons-----	408	408	367	64	40	24	61	64	161	40	21
4 persons-----	367	367	322	56	27	18	40	56	126	27	18
5 persons-----	224	224	192	28	14	14	25	28	76	14	14
6 or more persons-----	167	167	143	28	13	15	13	28	79	13	15
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.83	2.83	2.85	2.91	2.50	2.54	2.67	2.91	2.97	2.50	2.57
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.91	2.91	2.94	2.61	2.94	2.47	2.83	2.61	2.82	2.94	2.47
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.79	2.79	2.81	3.04	2.39	2.72	2.66	3.04	3.06	2.39	2.92
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less-----	1 927	1 927	1 675	274	195	128	197	274	687	195	122
1.01 to 1.50-----	106	106	87	21	7	11	11	21	37	7	10
1.51 or more-----	30	30	28	62	4	1	6	4	10	4	5
Mean-----	.60	.60	.60	.62	.55	.57	.67	.62	.57	.55	.57
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	669	669	534	92	45	81	16	92	269	45	81
Less than \$20,000-----	62	62	58	18	3	4	2	18	30	3	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	336	336	299	53	21	33	10	53	197	21	33
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	181	181	140	19	17	24	4	19	36	17	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	64	64	27	2	1	19	2	2	4	1	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	20	20	8	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars)-----	35 800	35 800	33 100	29 500	38 900	41 600	33 800	29 500	28 900	38 900	41 600
Mean (dollars)-----	39 900	39 900	36 100	31 600	41 500	44 600	33 100	31 600	30 900	41 500	44 600
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	1 296	1 296	1 182	201	158	50	189	201	424	158	43
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	288	288	287	271	270	264	276	271	296	270	269
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	278	278	276	256	266	267	268	256	285	266	267
With meals included in rent-----	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	209	209	209	199	158	49	213	199	363	158	47
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	1 282	1 282	1 169	199	158	49	188	199	418	158	42
No meals included in rent-----	11	11	10	2	2	1	5	2	5	2	1

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA		Rock County	
	Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city	
Occupied housing units -----	215	98	98	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	118	63	39	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	54.9	64.3	39.8	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	97	35	59	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	45.1	35.7	60.2	
ROOMS				
1 room -----	6	1	5	
2 rooms -----	13	6	5	
3 rooms -----	39	18	18	
4 rooms -----	28	13	15	
5 rooms -----	53	24	25	
6 rooms -----	29	11	14	
7 rooms -----	13	6	5	
8 or more rooms -----	34	19	11	
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	5.0	4.7	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.6	5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.6	4.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	133	70	48	
1, attached -----	7	1	5	
2 -----	31	12	19	
3 or 4 -----	12	5	7	
5 to 9 -----	18	3	14	
10 to 19 -----	5	3	2	
20 to 49 -----	3	2	1	
50 or more -----	1	1	1	
Mobile home or trailer -----	2	2	1	
Other -----	3	1	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	32	15	14	
2 persons -----	41	25	15	
3 persons -----	37	19	14	
4 persons -----	41	21	12	
5 persons -----	36	9	25	
6 or more persons -----	28	9	18	
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.43	2.97	4.00	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.41	3.31	3.19	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.46	2.31	4.59	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	167	83	68	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	23	9	13	
1.51 or more -----	25	6	17	
Mean -----	.82	.64	.91	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	106	58	33	
Less than \$20,000 -----	7	2	2	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	23	19	3	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	32	18	12	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	20	7	10	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	6	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	11	5	3	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	
Median (dollars) -----	53,600	50,000	59,400	
Mean (dollars) -----	61,700	57,200	62,800	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	97	35	59	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	307	303	307	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	304	303	304	
With meals included -----	1	1	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	94	33	58	
No meals included in rent -----	3	2	1	
No cash rent -----	3	3	1	

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA		Rock County	
	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city
Occupied housing units -----	414	414	152	151
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	202	202	63	65
Percent of occupied housing units -----	48.8	48.8	41.4	43.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	212	212	89	86
Percent of occupied housing units -----	51.2	51.2	58.6	57.0
ROOMS				
1 room -----	7	7	1	5
2 rooms -----	21	21	8	7
3 rooms -----	42	42	19	15
4 rooms -----	79	79	29	30
5 rooms -----	103	103	33	41
6 rooms -----	79	79	34	27
7 rooms -----	44	44	16	12
8 or more rooms -----	39	39	12	14
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	241	241	95	77
1, attached -----	14	14	3	7
2 -----	59	59	28	23
3 or 4 -----	31	31	13	13
5 to 9 -----	18	18	4	13
10 to 19 -----	13	13	5	7
20 to 49 -----	6	6	2	4
50 or more -----	2	2	2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	24	24	2	4
Other -----	6	6	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	63	63	20	33
2 persons -----	84	84	24	40
3 persons -----	76	76	28	23
4 persons -----	83	83	35	26
5 persons -----	70	70	30	17
6 or more persons -----	38	38	15	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.29	3.29	3.61	2.61
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.59	3.59	3.95	2.71
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.05	3.05	3.27	2.56
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	362	362	128	136
1.01 to 1.50 -----	35	35	16	11
1.51 or more -----	17	17	8	4
Mean -----	.80	.80	.87	.78
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	162	162	56	59
Less than \$20,000 -----	8	8	5	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	59	59	34	14
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	57	57	13	29
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	22	22	2	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6	6	1	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7	7	1	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	43,900	43,900	31,700	48,300
Mean (dollars) -----	50,600	50,600	38,200	55,600
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	207	207	89	85
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	296	296	289	321
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	304	304	293	326
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	313	313	313	313
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	206	206	88	85
No meals included in rent -----	206	206	88	85
No cash rent -----	206	206	88	85

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rock County		
	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Total	Jonesville city
Occupied housing units -----	49 447	49 447	20 023
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 489	34 489	13 224
Percent of occupied housing units -----	69.7	69.7	66.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	14 958	14 958	6 799
Percent of occupied housing units -----	30.3	30.3	34.0
ROOMS			
1 room -----	280	280	183
2 rooms -----	870	870	400
3 rooms -----	3 105	3 105	1 360
4 rooms -----	8 009	8 009	3 649
5 rooms -----	12 218	12 218	5 276
6 rooms -----	10 944	10 944	4 156
7 rooms -----	6 761	6 761	2 477
8 or more rooms -----	7 260	7 260	2 522
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	36 290	36 290	13 264
1, attached -----	1 118	1 118	150
2 -----	4 476	4 476	2 221
3 or 4 -----	1 409	1 409	396
5 to 9 -----	1 555	1 555	713
10 to 19 -----	996	996	188
20 to 49 -----	946	252	1 102
50 or more -----	652	946	433
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 633	1 633	400
Other -----	372	127	428
		69	540
		372	160
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	11 691	11 691	5 069
2 persons -----	16 396	16 396	6 765
3 persons -----	9 462	9 462	3 339
4 persons -----	7 881	7 881	3 059
5 persons -----	3 400	3 400	1 272
6 or more persons -----	1 411	1 411	519
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.29	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.40	2.40	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.94	1.92	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	48 796	48 796	19 789
1.01 to 1.50 -----	548	548	207
1.51 or more -----	103	39	27
Mean -----	.45	.45	.45
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	28 554	28 554	11 671
Less than \$20,000 -----	506	506	68
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6 864	6 864	1 726
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	10 761	10 761	5 128
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 522	6 522	3 091
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 137	2 137	896
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 384	1 384	573
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	262	262	128
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	74	74	37
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	21	21	11
\$300,000 or more -----	23	23	13
Median (dollars) -----	52 400	38 200	55 700
Mean (dollars) -----	57 600	43 200	61 400
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 169	14 169	6 746
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	304	304	326
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	303	303	323
With meals included in rent -----	38	38	25
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	391	391	463
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	13 743	13 743	6 612
No meals included in rent -----	388	388	109
No cash rent -----		79	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville— Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County											
		Beloit city		Jonesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	
		Total													
ANCESTRY															
All persons	139 510	139 510	35 573	52 133	4 583	3 372	7 433	10 214	5 534	5 427	4 637	4 250	4 378	1 230	
Ancestry specified	129 764	129 764	32 750	49 028	4 323	3 108	6 866	9 709	4 982	4 992	4 332	3 825	4 096	1 168	
Single ancestry	65 416	65 416	18 399	24 284	2 298	1 621	3 548	4 549	2 437	2 837	2 283	1 884	2 145	450	
Multiple ancestry	64 348	64 348	14 351	24 744	2 025	1 487	3 318	5 160	2 545	2 155	2 049	1 941	1 951	718	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	9 746	9 746	2 823	3 105	260	264	567	505	552	435	305	425	282	62	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	279 020	279 020	71 146	104 266	9 166	6 744	14 866	20 428	11 068	10 854	9 274	8 500	8 756	2 460	
Arab	104	104	6	65	—	—	28	20	6	—	15	—	5	—	
Austrian	376	376	33	185	—	—	30	124	7	16	—	—	—	—	
Belgian	236	236	56	93	—	2	21	18	6	—	12	6	6	10	
Canadian	1 142	1 142	350	745	30	39	29	191	—	79	21	40	96	—	
Czech	1 771	1 771	350	745	30	39	29	191	—	79	21	40	96	—	
Danish	2 398	2 398	566	832	59	65	94	178	111	97	65	83	91	30	
Dutch	3 882	3 882	806	1 433	173	122	137	268	122	98	716	117	90	23	
English	20 342	20 342	4 556	7 647	642	499	1 061	1 716	634	579	718	607	609	202	
Finnish	450	450	128	67	5	16	45	45	36	—	—	—	38	—	
French (except Basque)	6 290	6 290	1 490	2 507	222	166	445	431	387	193	229	197	222	87	
French Canadian	1 007	1 007	250	356	12	7	124	67	62	47	21	33	22	6	
German	66 990	66 990	13 943	26 702	2 526	1 664	3 614	5 367	2 765	2 140	1 786	1 980	2 099	673	
Greek	309	309	144	88	—	—	14	24	—	—	28	7	29	7	
Hungarian	431	431	127	138	—	5	—	17	26	—	20	22	11	13	
Irish	25 574	25 574	5 975	10 408	848	662	1 406	2 235	944	1 105	731	837	788	267	
Italian	3 451	3 451	981	1 290	73	65	180	204	155	141	174	54	160	56	
Lithuanian	503	503	138	207	12	—	52	47	36	57	23	19	—	6	
Lithuanian	21 163	21 163	3 762	7 939	777	367	1 043	1 326	915	571	323	620	559	223	
Norwegian	4 542	4 542	963	1 906	138	139	330	422	256	101	173	106	188	—	
Polish	127	127	63	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	66	66	7	40	20	20	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	
Russian	413	413	129	108	10	21	9	53	18	—	75	19	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	2 202	2 202	411	965	98	28	34	144	48	29	98	46	50	7	
Scottish	2 815	2 815	583	1 161	86	78	159	272	76	129	125	69	53	40	
Slovak	632	632	123	311	12	—	65	93	42	7	26	—	39	16	
Subsaharan African	41	41	—	29	—	—	7	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	4 633	4 633	1 551	1 395	135	113	156	268	87	117	182	196	162	55	
Swiss	3 690	3 690	567	1 473	105	52	190	356	91	110	72	84	66	30	
Ukrainian	189	189	47	105	—	6	—	34	7	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	2 962	2 962	885	1 199	108	95	115	192	230	138	83	132	66	6	
Welsh	1 188	1 188	271	461	18	64	12	97	44	12	99	17	50	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	43	43	27	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	53	53	28	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	15	—	—	
Other ancestries	97 402	97 402	31 600	33 059	3 002	2 427	5 176	5 895	3 823	5 051	3 878	3 141	3 211	657	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	14	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	34	34	6	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	16	—	—	
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	26	26	—	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16	—	—	
Ecuadorian	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.					Beloit city, Rock County								
	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02		Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
	All persons													
	2 047	2 800	3 469	3 102		557	5 307	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 861	114	15
	1 846	2 708	3 266	2 903		497	4 719	4 964	4 720	4 286	3 566	3 677	114	9
	1 130	1 267	1 678	1 242		352	2 698	2 809	3 326	2 266	1 724	1 919	39	—
	716	1 441	1 588	1 661		145	2 021	2 155	1 394	2 020	1 842	1 758	75	9
	201	92	203	199		60	588	435	300	289	399	184	—	6
	ANCESTRY UNCLASSIFIED OR NOT REPORTED													
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
	Total ancestries reported													
	4 094	5 600	6 938	6 204		1 114	10 614	10 798	10 040	9 150	7 930	7 722	228	30
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	8	3	7	20		—	22	16	—	15	—	5	—	—
	—	—	—	17		—	8	11	—	12	6	11	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	29	79	37	21	18	89	—	—
	44	45	19	—		—	35	97	36	65	93	91	15	—
	52	67	81	36		11	155	89	75	88	117	84	—	—
	37	36	128	111		—	615	579	431	712	598	567	24	—
	201	628	640	535		30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	English	31	34	42	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French (except Basque)	89	86	120	96		39	248	193	176	212	188	179	—
	French Canadian	10	34	39	6		4	76	47	23	21	33	22	—
	German	709	1 314	1 550	1 507		193	1 954	2 126	1 340	1 740	1 841	1 859	72
Greek	9	18	18	—		—	24	—	—	28	7	29	—	
Hungarian	14	7	20	—		—	44	—	10	20	22	11	—	
Irish	373	559	625	657		77	879	1 105	455	731	801	726	39	
Italian	46	97	207	58		5	58	141	66	174	44	146	5	
Lithuanian	5	—	21	9		—	34	57	—	23	7	—	—	
Norwegian	198	491	201	461		56	681	571	329	323	584	471	10	
Polish	52	115	127	180		—	125	101	100	173	106	153	4	
Portuguese	—	6	—	39		—	14	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Romanian	—	6	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	6	—	19	18		—	—	—	10	75	19	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	9	73	9	60		24	76	29	66	98	41	33	7	
Scottish	—	53	75	14		—	77	129	42	119	69	46	—	
Slovak	6	24	—	36		—	12	7	—	26	—	39	—	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	37	126	280	229		31	222	117	198	182	196	162	—	
Swiss	17	110	81	61		9	57	105	22	72	84	59	7	
Ukrainian	11	—	12	6		—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	33	18	56	52		6	228	138	116	83	124	52	6	
Welsh	33	23	29	—		—	7	12	39	99	17	50	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	12	4	—	—		—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	12		—	8	—	—	—	15	—	—	
Other ancestries	2 020	1 565	2 482	1 843		618	4 841	5 023	6 406	3 829	2 857	2 749	39	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.				Janesville city, Rock County									
	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	—	2 581	2 564	1 615	1 020	3 301	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960	2 671	
Ancestry specified.....	—	2 279	2 440	1 479	888	3 097	2 720	3 727	4 273	3 219	3 439	3 732	2 602	
Single ancestry.....	—	1 251	1 352	663	466	1 483	1 190	1 860	2 276	1 601	1 923	1 624	1 226	
Multiple ancestry.....	—	1 028	1 088	816	422	1 614	1 530	1 867	1 997	1 618	1 516	2 108	1 376	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	—	302	124	136	132	204	296	186	260	192	254	228	69	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	—	5 162	5 128	3 230	2 040	6 602	6 032	7 826	9 066	6 822	7 386	7 920	5 342	
Arab.....	—	—	—	6	—	13	7	6	—	13	14	32	—	
Austrian.....	—	—	7	—	10	—	—	5	—	9	—	17	—	
Belgian.....	—	7	—	7	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	—	
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Czech.....	—	70	7	—	24	35	30	27	30	77	62	28	81	
Danish.....	—	61	35	27	—	83	63	44	59	65	25	108	40	
Dutch.....	—	122	122	14	16	65	66	136	173	88	92	82	68	
English.....	—	320	448	232	93	610	266	532	633	354	489	729	533	
Finnish.....	—	34	34	15	—	—	—	7	5	41	—	30	30	
French (except Basque).....	—	155	72	28	47	146	179	101	222	208	69	231	118	
French Canadian.....	—	—	18	6	—	46	37	13	12	12	—	8	—	
German.....	—	981	1 087	750	383	1 575	1 612	2 038	2 510	1 723	1 917	2 040	1 411	
Greek.....	—	38	18	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	11	11	19	
Hungarian.....	—	—	20	—	20	28	—	8	—	—	—	40	—	
Irish.....	—	431	423	308	161	705	593	777	825	788	763	820	651	
Italian.....	—	149	156	37	11	141	80	147	73	73	60	113	98	
Lithuanian.....	—	—	8	9	—	17	—	18	12	13	8	6	25	
Norwegian.....	—	345	146	246	211	557	400	615	759	498	594	646	296	
Polish.....	—	46	66	89	8	96	66	157	138	190	156	101	87	
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	
Russian.....	—	—	19	6	8	7	10	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Scotch-Irish.....	—	14	9	14	56	34	79	40	86	81	81	119	77	
Scottish.....	—	35	52	14	32	74	119	80	86	52	97	128	63	
Slovak.....	—	19	—	20	—	17	12	6	12	5	27	—	34	
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Swedish.....	—	91	216	136	30	137	97	91	135	78	110	147	64	
Swiss.....	—	32	81	39	37	70	32	140	105	149	75	143	65	
Ukrainian.....	—	6	12	6	—	29	29	—	17	—	17	—	—	
United States or American.....	—	72	36	24	28	34	74	146	108	106	98	18	18	
Welsh.....	—	18	29	—	6	30	—	23	18	63	26	67	57	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	—	2 121	1 976	1 111	842	1 990	2 138	2 552	2 980	2 048	2 510	2 198	1 388	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parivian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville city, Rock County—Con.					Remainder of Rock County								
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY														
All persons	3 357	5 463	2 923	7 701	3 171	50	15	4 510	2 513	2 363	28	62	285	
Ancestry specified	3 093	5 088	2 880	7 277	2 993	50	15	3 986	2 432	1 989	28	46	259	
Single ancestry	1 608	2 639	1 371	3 503	1 524	22	13	2 177	1 046	913	28	17	160	
Multiple ancestry	1 485	2 459	1 509	3 774	1 469	28	2	1 809	1 386	1 076	—	29	99	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	264	375	43	424	178	—	—	524	81	374	—	16	26	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	6 714	10 926	5 846	15 402	6 342	100	30	9 020	5 026	4 726	56	124	570	
Arab	—	7	—	20	6	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	
Austrian	—	—	22	86	—	—	—	8	38	7	—	—	—	
Belgian	2	14	15	14	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	39	113	27	151	21	—	—	72	40	37	—	—	22	
Danish	65	72	26	115	87	—	—	68	63	24	—	—	—	
Dutch	122	249	15	195	66	—	—	142	73	56	9	—	—	
English	494	837	406	1 280	391	9	5	655	436	243	6	—	9	
Finnish	16	—	—	43	25	—	—	—	2	31	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)	166	246	198	311	265	—	—	247	120	122	17	9	—	
French Canadian	6	66	93	55	8	—	1	31	12	54	—	—	—	
German	1 655	2 722	1 505	3 998	1 613	16	9	2 109	1 369	1 152	14	46	139	
Greek	—	7	7	20	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	
Hungarian	5	—	—	17	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	
Irish	660	903	595	1 628	539	23	2	811	607	405	—	—	36	
Italian	65	161	57	146	65	—	—	123	58	90	10	—	—	
Lithuanian	—	—	52	34	22	—	—	—	13	14	—	—	10	
Norwegian	367	956	478	955	607	18	—	565	371	308	—	—	12	
Polish	139	109	176	332	151	—	—	154	90	105	—	—	36	
Portuguese	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	21	—	—	35	11	—	—	9	18	7	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	28	161	31	69	23	12	—	3	75	25	—	—	5	
Scottish	78	56	64	190	42	—	—	95	82	34	6	—	—	
Slovak	—	23	58	88	29	—	—	7	5	13	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Swedish	113	137	40	197	19	—	—	116	71	68	5	—	—	
Swiss	52	193	95	282	35	—	—	95	74	56	—	—	—	
Ukrainian	6	19	—	34	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	95	93	41	163	177	—	—	74	29	53	—	—	8	
Welsh	64	17	6	54	30	—	—	6	43	14	—	—	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	2 414	3 655	1 685	4 611	2 048	22	13	3 491	1 284	1 775	28	49	284	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Rock County—Can.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
ANCESTRY													
All persons	517	1 116	2 032	2 800	905	1 487	2 483	4 670	5 555	8 396	6 104	2 752	3 161
Ancestry specified	419	1 054	1 837	2 708	826	1 424	2 311	4 366	5 117	7 791	5 774	2 589	2 965
Single ancestry	226	411	1 130	1 267	326	579	1 052	2 084	3 370	3 421	2 698	1 240	1 553
Multiple ancestry	193	643	707	1 441	500	845	1 259	2 282	2 747	4 370	3 076	1 349	1 412
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	98	62	195	92	79	63	172	304	438	605	330	163	196
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	1 034	2 232	4 064	5 600	1 810	2 974	4 966	9 340	11 110	16 792	12 208	5 504	6 322
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	2	13	—	3	—	2
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	41	29	4
Belgian	—	—	8	3	7	10	2	16	2	—	19	5	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	7	10	44	45	12	25	26	133	78	133	80	22	23
Danish	—	15	52	67	46	9	47	124	174	124	107	38	80
Dutch	6	23	37	36	6	97	76	118	172	268	191	97	236
English	42	178	201	628	192	303	478	741	808	1 133	1 077	491	504
Finnish	—	—	—	31	—	27	—	12	2	9	24	—	6
French (except Basque)	43	87	89	86	48	68	146	166	264	329	229	116	107
French Canadian	—	6	10	34	21	—	17	29	49	22	73	26	16
German	240	601	709	1 314	463	757	1 254	2 567	2 923	4 125	3 377	1 599	1 562
Greek	—	7	13	18	—	—	12	2	1	7	—	8	2
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	11	17
Irish	62	228	373	559	202	349	332	817	835	1 396	1 181	509	464
Italian	14	51	46	97	5	21	53	61	79	129	215	33	49
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	13	—	16	2	25	15	9	2	2
Norwegian	88	213	198	491	55	215	514	917	1 100	2 455	919	389	610
Polish	35	21	52	115	61	91	51	50	82	352	229	99	86
Portuguese	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Russian	—	—	6	—	—	12	14	13	23	37	21	16	—
Scottish-Irish	—	—	9	73	—	46	40	50	71	171	134	66	39
Scottish	7	40	—	53	23	—	72	89	97	208	166	51	48
Slovak	—	16	6	24	—	16	4	11	4	58	24	2	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	55	37	126	64	93	112	111	97	303	227	28	179
Swiss	7	23	7	110	—	22	71	405	371	237	71	56	40
Ukrainian	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	—	—	—
United States or American	14	—	33	18	20	28	63	106	43	130	95	52	112
Welsh	—	—	33	23	—	34	34	24	122	31	84	24	18
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	9
Other ancestries	462	618	1 990	1 565	506	732	1 489	2 828	3 408	4 958	3 535	1 668	2 038
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville--Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County					
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	139 510	139 510	35 573	52 133	4 583	3 372	7 433	10 214	5 534	5 427
Native	137 264	137 264	34 737	51 159	4 539	3 305	7 315	10 052	5 464	5 363
Foreign born	2 246	2 246	836	974	44	67	118	162	70	64
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	290	290	94	176	6	9	22	38	1	9
Persons 5 years and over	128 707	128 707	32 454	47 891	4 257	3 088	7 048	9 388	5 083	4 890
In linguistically isolated households	586	586	195	363	6	30	41	97	2	9
Speak a language other than English	4 754	4 754	1 460	1 932	157	121	310	390	155	139
Do not speak English "very well"	1 668	1 668	522	697	40	26	166	116	13	28
Speak Spanish	1 723	1 723	648	598	47	59	105	90	56	66
Do not speak English "very well"	703	703	265	237	15	24	59	28	7	12
Linguistically isolated	162	162	84	75	—	28	—	—	2	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	508	508	204	264	16	—	24	47	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	304	304	110	174	12	—	24	24	—	—
Linguistically isolated	170	170	62	108	—	—	24	34	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 529	34 529	9 515	12 193	1 018	686	1 885	2 956	1 330	1 459
Preprimary school	2 906	2 906	783	1 099	89	45	89	273	131	125
Public school	2 001	2 001	606	683	53	38	67	139	98	98
Elementary or high school	24 929	24 929	6 566	8 807	729	475	1 323	2 060	1 005	1 140
Public school	23 233	23 233	6 160	7 916	699	409	1 230	1 867	934	1 064
College	6 694	6 694	2 166	2 287	200	166	473	623	194	194
Public college	5 240	5 240	1 109	2 146	200	159	430	585	180	188
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	88 072	88 072	21 273	33 313	3 059	2 140	4 800	6 367	3 478	3 140
Less than 9th grade	6 250	6 250	1 744	2 044	187	214	377	242	336	212
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 966	12 966	4 121	4 232	475	255	582	462	666	744
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37 785	37 785	9 031	13 994	1 334	919	1 828	2 260	1 578	1 477
Some college, no degree	13 539	13 539	2 905	5 296	444	359	863	1 122	454	351
Associate degree	5 815	5 815	1 065	2 575	265	155	399	558	217	157
Bachelor's degree	7 868	7 868	1 383	3 686	242	188	438	1 236	135	132
Graduate or professional degree	3 849	3 849	1 024	1 486	112	50	313	487	92	67
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	78.2	72.4	81.2	78.4	78.1	80.0	88.9	71.2	69.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.3	13.3	11.3	15.5	11.6	11.1	15.6	27.1	6.5	6.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	383	383	575	363	259	467	196	225	390	725
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 572	1 572	1 753	1 426	1 808	1 151	1 497	1 414	1 642	1 790
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 119	2 119	2 131	2 069	2 107	2 279	2 257	2 004	2 209	2 227
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	128 707	128 707	32 454	47 891	4 257	3 088	7 048	9 388	5 083	4 890
Some house	72 951	72 951	17 226	25 772	2 596	1 484	4 096	4 672	3 136	2 625
Different house in United States	55 230	55 230	14 986	21 964	1 661	1 600	2 925	4 677	1 947	2 246
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	26 613	26 613	9 078	12 771	881	916	1 135	2 628	1 090	1 506
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 457	10 457	1 006	2 304	106	215	621	583	325	153
Different MSA/PMSA	11 749	11 749	3 586	4 547	480	291	828	852	343	357
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 411	6 411	1 316	2 342	194	178	341	614	189	230
Abroad	526	526	242	155	—	4	27	39	—	19
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	107 728	107 728	35 573	52 133	4 583	3 357	3 724	7 732	3 971	5 427
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	80 500	80 500	25 861	39 973	3 800	2 437	2 279	5 972	3 456	4 224
Rural population	31 782	31 782	—	—	—	15	3 709	2 482	1 563	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	11 383	11 383	—	—	—	11	889	857	617	—
On farms	3 863	3 863	—	—	—	—	232	277	61	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	66 615	66 615	15 567	25 692	2 160	1 741	3 564	5 528	2 722	2 260
Car, truck, or van	60 595	60 595	13 856	23 916	2 029	1 523	3 385	5 257	2 537	2 085
Drive alone	52 732	52 732	11 575	21 275	1 703	1 272	3 072	4 803	2 275	1 720
Carpooled	7 863	7 863	2 281	2 641	326	251	313	454	262	365
Public transportation (including taxicab)	524	524	159	310	22	23	9	41	34	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	486	486	159	285	22	17	9	41	34	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 616	2 616	1 036	722	43	124	70	79	53	87
Other means	682	682	250	208	20	20	22	9	43	54
Worked at home	2 198	2 198	266	536	46	51	78	142	55	34
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.09	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.0	16.8	16.8	15.6	17.0	17.0	19.2	17.1	16.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	7 497	7 497	1 564	2 929	211	272	402	432	414	221
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13 915	13 915	3 284	5 289	494	327	776	1 150	594	608
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	15 611	15 611	3 400	6 042	473	389	1 041	1 691	509	454
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 077	7 077	1 816	2 938	267	162	365	689	184	171
All other times	20 317	20 317	5 237	7 958	669	540	902	1 424	966	772
Worked in MSA of residence	53 338	53 338	11 303	22 981	1 958	1 567	3 259	4 798	2 402	1 506
Jonesville city	27 600	27 600	1 277	19 353	1 664	1 286	2 461	3 797	1 800	1 330
Beloit city	14 264	14 264	8 908	1 493	107	129	320	315	364	1 243
Remainder of Rock County	11 474	11 474	1 118	2 135	187	152	478	686	238	133
Worked outside MSA of residence	13 277	13 277	4 264	2 711	202	174	305	730	320	754
Madison city	1 531	1 531	52	537	44	11	30	152	16	8
Remainder of Madison, WI MSA	1 248	1 248	50	222	28	28	39	46	42	23
Rockford city, IL	982	982	540	170	14	14	9	69	24	54
South Beloit city, IL	1 666	1 666	1 098	59	10	—	26	12	32	274
Remainder of Winnebago County, IL	2 509	2 509	1 407	262	23	8	52	30	63	246
Belvidere city, IL	441	441	249	61	—	—	—	5	3	47
Remainder of Boone County, IL	264	264	133	46	—	—	—	29	5	9
McHenry County, IL	249	249	118	41	—	—	—	5	7	—
Jefferson County	747	747	8	207	17	13	27	61	7	—
Walworth County	1 800	1 800	345	525	24	47	56	178	71	51
Green County	558	558	24	76	11	—	8	17	18	—
Worked elsewhere	1 282	1 282	240	505	31	53	58	126	32	42

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.								Beloit city, Rock County	
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 637	4 250	4 378	1 230	2 047	2 800	3 469	3 102	557	5 307
Native	4 473	4 173	4 249	1 225	1 995	2 784	3 364	3 063	534	5 207
Foreign born	164	77	129	5	52	16	105	39	23	100
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	5	—	—	—	12	—	19	19
Persons 5 years and over	4 299	3 918	4 067	1 177	1 874	2 667	3 236	2 915	526	4 715
In linguistically isolated households	—	8	28	—	—	—	17	—	34	53
Speak a language other than English	278	110	126	—	118	94	181	72	40	223
Do not speak English "very well"	98	28	91	—	59	34	52	26	32	77
Speak Spanish	120	69	32	—	60	30	35	24	6	148
Do not speak English "very well"	50	16	25	—	33	—	11	6	6	77
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	38	8	49	—	7	14	36	24	21	8
Do not speak English "very well"	29	8	42	—	—	14	10	8	13	—
Linguistically isolated	—	8	28	—	—	—	5	—	21	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 903	950	1 042	364	403	675	746	868	56	1 367
Preprimary school	141	110	61	18	49	67	91	44	9	113
Public school	91	81	61	14	40	29	44	44	—	94
Elementary or high school	707	700	811	294	303	471	539	648	30	1 074
Public school	690	669	744	264	287	424	479	582	23	1 037
College	1 055	140	170	52	51	137	116	176	17	180
Public college	158	103	143	36	51	132	103	147	6	141
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 255	2 726	2 816	786	1 347	1 941	2 356	2 016	426	3 050
Less than 9th grade	133	310	227	49	150	33	152	49	81	270
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	284	522	455	53	229	222	280	209	100	877
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	678	1 322	1 533	428	618	980	889	784	137	1 079
Same college, no degree	418	319	314	109	177	295	393	298	61	458
Associate degree	87	103	123	86	83	122	157	176	13	158
Bachelor's degree	304	100	102	39	46	221	281	290	29	158
Graduate or professional degree	351	50	62	22	44	68	204	210	5	50
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.5	69.5	75.8	87.0	71.9	86.9	81.7	87.2	57.5	62.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.0	5.5	5.8	7.8	6.7	14.9	20.6	24.8	8.0	6.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	271	705	187	114	611	38	221	363	2 259	874
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 945	1 479	1 951	1 260	1 340	1 239	1 456	1 457	500	1 944
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 669	1 847	2 033	2 728	1 461	1 786	2 107	2 201	1 382	2 892
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 299	3 918	4 067	1 177	1 874	2 667	3 236	2 915	526	4 715
Same house	1 896	2 527	2 774	742	1 140	1 838	1 889	1 784	172	2 094
Different house in United States	2 302	1 369	1 281	435	722	800	1 328	1 119	354	2 591
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	913	792	918	337	405	459	756	492	196	1 820
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	70	129	113	38	127	112	133	197	42	185
Different MSA/PMSA	1 090	259	150	13	150	191	322	337	104	437
Not in an MSA/PMSA	229	189	100	47	40	38	117	93	12	149
Abroad	101	22	12	—	12	29	19	12	—	30
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 637	4 182	4 378	359	2 047	2 685	3 176	1 695	557	5 307
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 688	3 533	3 565	232	1 680	2 373	2 162	1 243	81	3 224
Rural population	—	68	—	871	—	115	293	1 407	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	227	—	27	214	557	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	60	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 316	1 866	2 256	666	923	1 463	1 764	1 542	184	2 049
Car, truck, or van	1 511	1 762	2 131	573	874	1 402	1 722	1 498	118	1 890
Drove alone	1 298	1 523	1 930	506	692	1 283	1 518	1 314	60	1 402
Carpooled	213	239	201	67	182	119	204	184	58	488
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	17	16	8	—	—	—	7	14	52
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	24	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	14	52
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	669	26	53	18	10	19	12	16	25	40
Other means	53	13	16	15	20	9	6	15	9	41
Worked at home	59	48	40	52	19	33	24	6	18	26
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.14	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.40	1.17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.4	18.7	17.8	20.8	16.8	16.1	17.6	16.7	18.2	18.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	212	197	304	63	69	88	191	179	—	187
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	244	403	502	151	177	380	322	290	32	557
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	436	364	458	147	276	398	595	511	62	352
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	371	241	236	44	63	187	268	264	14	190
All other times	994	613	716	209	319	377	364	292	58	737
Worked in MSA of residence	1 889	1 243	1 625	550	607	1 216	1 386	1 171	146	1 358
Janesville city	156	135	176	56	81	176	185	141	14	192
Beloit city	1 587	1 014	1 275	393	378	770	1 043	728	107	1 022
Remainder of Rock County	146	94	174	101	148	270	158	302	25	144
Worked outside MSA of residence	427	623	631	116	316	247	378	371	38	691
Madison city	—	—	13	—	12	5	4	5	—	—
Remainder of Madison, WI MSA	—	4	18	—	7	—	—	4	—	22
Rockford city, IL	46	109	83	19	19	22	55	50	15	78
South Beloit city, IL	118	114	176	27	109	61	68	39	—	212
Remainder of Winnebago County, IL	132	245	239	31	114	93	130	166	6	210
Belvidere city, IL	24	55	8	5	7	15	21	32	5	24
Remainder of Boone County, IL	5	25	14	—	17	4	37	6	—	23
McHenry County, IL	28	7	14	5	25	—	20	—	—	32
Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walworth County	29	45	39	15	6	15	19	18	5	71
Green County	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Worked elsewhere	45	14	27	14	—	32	24	46	7	19

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.									
	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 18	Troct 19 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 24 (pt.)	Troct 25	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 861	114	15	—	2 581	
Native	5 335	4 861	4 411	3 919	3 740	114	15	—	2 549	
Foreign born	64	159	164	46	121	—	—	—	32	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	9	25	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	4 862	4 449	4 244	3 645	3 590	101	15	—	2 415	
In linguistically isolated households	9	46	—	8	28	—	—	—	—	
Speak a language other than English	139	297	278	86	118	—	—	—	59	
Do not speak English "very well"	28	119	98	17	83	—	—	—	2	
Speak Spanish	66	184	120	45	24	—	—	—	17	
Do not speak English "very well"	12	87	50	5	17	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	20	38	8	49	—	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	29	8	42	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	8	28	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 459	1 411	1 882	897	946	21	—	—	484	
Preprimary school	125	151	136	101	50	4	—	—	23	
Public school	98	151	91	72	50	—	—	—	5	
Elementary or high school	1 140	1 097	691	663	745	17	—	—	390	
Public school	1 064	1 062	674	644	678	17	—	—	354	
College	194	163	1 055	133	151	—	—	—	71	
Public college	188	156	158	96	131	—	—	—	56	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 112	2 748	2 221	2 544	2 464	80	15	—	1 820	
Less than 9th grade	202	229	133	293	198	7	—	—	179	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	735	721	284	479	366	—	9	—	246	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 468	1 237	678	1 229	1 355	47	6	—	791	
Some college, no degree	351	364	407	302	279	—	—	—	303	
Associate degree	157	132	81	97	102	10	—	—	105	
Bachelor's degree	132	57	298	94	102	13	—	—	91	
Graduate or professional degree	67	8	340	50	62	3	—	—	105	
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.9	65.4	81.2	69.7	77.1	91.3	40.0	—	76.6	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	2.4	28.7	5.7	6.7	20.0	—	—	10.8	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	725	956	271	755	209	267	—	—	276	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 790	1 912	1 944	1 451	1 809	3 000	—	—	1 390	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 227	2 359	1 640	1 842	1 950	—	—	—	2 243	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 862	4 449	4 244	3 645	3 590	101	15	—	2 415	
Some house	2 597	2 180	1 852	2 340	2 442	67	6	—	1 391	
Different house in United States	2 246	2 236	2 291	1 289	1 136	34	9	—	1 024	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 506	1 386	902	758	822	13	9	—	720	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	153	142	70	83	71	12	—	—	111	
Different MSA/PMSA	357	606	1 090	259	143	9	—	—	84	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	230	102	229	189	100	—	—	—	109	
Abroad	19	33	101	16	12	—	—	—	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 399	5 020	4 575	3 965	3 861	114	15	—	2 581	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 196	4 021	2 665	3 365	3 312	83	6	—	2 109	
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 260	1 782	2 305	1 703	1 971	53	15	—	1 221	
Car, truck, or van	2 085	1 601	1 500	1 609	1 883	46	15	—	1 109	
Drove alone	1 720	1 210	1 287	1 391	1 737	42	—	—	965	
Carpooled	365	391	213	218	146	4	15	—	144	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	27	24	17	11	—	—	—	14	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	27	24	17	11	—	—	—	14	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	87	108	669	26	35	—	—	—	42	
Other means	54	24	53	8	16	—	—	—	35	
Worked at home	34	22	59	43	26	7	—	—	21	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.16	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.05	2.31	—	1.07	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	17.0	12.4	19.2	18.0	12.3	15.0	—	16.3	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	221	202	212	176	274	—	—	—	147	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	608	358	244	353	434	15	—	—	244	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	454	355	430	354	421	8	—	—	309	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	171	192	366	212	215	3	9	—	84	
All other times	772	653	994	565	601	20	6	—	416	
Worked in MSA of residence	1 506	1 206	1 878	1 161	1 429	48	15	—	941	
Jonesville city	130	167	156	130	153	5	—	—	105	
Beloit city	1 243	870	1 576	949	1 153	38	6	—	730	
Remainder of Rock County	133	169	146	82	123	5	9	—	106	
Worked outside MSA of residence	754	576	427	542	542	5	—	—	280	
Madison city	8	18	—	—	13	—	—	—	4	
Remainder of Madison, WI MSA	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Rackford city, IL	54	45	46	104	76	—	—	—	64	
South Beloit city, IL	274	157	118	80	145	—	—	—	48	
Remainder of Winnebago County, IL	246	157	132	212	223	5	—	—	74	
Belvidere city, IL	47	42	24	50	8	—	—	—	28	
Remainder of Boone County, IL	9	19	5	25	8	—	—	—	7	
McHenry County, IL	—	28	28	7	9	—	—	—	—	
Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Walworth County	51	80	29	45	33	—	—	—	—	
Green County	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	19	
Worked elsewhere	42	30	45	14	27	—	—	—	23	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.		Janesville city, Rock County							
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 564	1 615	1 020	3 301	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960
Native	2 466	1 586	976	3 266	2 959	3 709	4 489	3 367	3 646	3 906
Foreign born	98	29	44	35	57	204	44	44	47	54
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	12	—	21	—	12	21	6	7	11	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 420	1 472	958	3 019	2 633	3 543	4 216	3 103	3 434	3 686
In linguistically isolated households	17	—	37	—	34	53	6	7	11	—
Speak a language other than English	176	44	82	125	139	212	157	116	88	129
Do not speak English "very well"	52	14	27	50	57	128	40	24	41	39
Speak Spanish	30	8	14	56	50	19	47	35	34	42
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	14	34	6	12	15	17	19	16
Linguistically isolated	—	—	14	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	36	24	26	6	—	137	16	—	—	6
Do not speak English "very well"	10	8	13	—	—	101	12	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	5	—	18	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	517	475	179	722	723	942	1 011	824	685	797
Preprimary school	49	22	7	43	118	55	89	89	68	103
Public school	23	22	7	41	112	50	53	58	27	54
Elementary or high school	369	350	119	504	477	753	729	546	516	582
Public school	317	290	119	422	435	696	699	431	448	498
College	99	103	53	155	128	134	193	189	101	112
Public college	86	91	53	145	116	127	193	182	101	93
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 802	991	651	2 157	1 691	2 350	3 018	2 158	2 464	2 809
Less than 9th grade	129	23	113	79	164	201	179	140	126	163
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	200	104	120	119	385	389	465	299	393	299
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	646	358	250	756	694	975	1 325	996	1 181	1 159
Some college, no degree	283	97	84	455	260	375	437	383	402	514
Associate degree	138	72	26	148	105	259	258	129	134	201
Bachelor's degree	226	183	38	386	66	116	242	115	186	363
Graduate or professional degree	180	154	20	214	17	35	112	96	42	110
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.7	87.2	64.2	90.8	67.5	74.9	78.7	79.7	78.9	83.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.5	34.0	8.9	27.8	4.9	6.4	11.7	9.8	9.3	16.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	218	512	1 039	368	707	738	259	454	191	266
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 266	1 877	1 247	1 354	1 785	1 336	1 805	1 201	1 534	1 136
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 989	2 189	2 273	2 304	2 119	2 028	2 107	1 934	1 912	2 051
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 420	1 472	958	3 019	2 633	3 543	4 216	3 103	3 434	3 686
Same house	1 337	748	287	1 472	930	1 611	2 569	1 672	1 908	2 305
Different house in United States	1 064	712	657	1 543	1 698	1 891	1 647	1 423	1 526	1 372
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	585	361	359	821	1 036	1 212	881	899	896	818
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	90	47	77	149	196	155	106	165	202	181
Different MSA/PMSA	272	225	177	382	318	403	480	247	247	233
Not in an MSA/PMSA	117	79	44	191	148	121	180	112	181	138
Abroad	19	12	14	4	5	41	—	8	—	9
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 564	1 615	1 020	3 301	3 016	3 913	4 533	3 411	3 693	3 960
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 629	1 170	388	2 536	1 671	2 506	3 792	2 770	2 654	3 458
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 282	742	396	1 555	1 233	1 813	2 146	1 710	1 786	1 927
Car, truck, or van	1 268	732	369	1 428	1 114	1 655	2 015	1 573	1 668	1 754
Or alone	1 098	663	356	1 294	851	1 456	1 689	1 389	1 545	1 605
Carpooled	170	69	13	134	263	199	326	184	123	151
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	8	—	11	42	22	32	20	50
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	11	42	22	32	20	39
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	4	—	13	78	55	68	43	60	57	25
Other means	6	4	—	20	33	16	20	—	18	6
Worked at home	4	6	6	29	20	32	46	45	23	89
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.05	1.02	1.05	1.14	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.04	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	14.4	17.4	15.1	18.4	17.7	15.7	17.3	17.4	16.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	119	26	76	120	175	244	211	195	286	144
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	275	164	107	273	279	390	487	298	351	334
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	396	259	81	384	138	297	473	508	335	527
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	228	132	51	306	107	210	267	158	240	278
All other times	260	155	75	443	514	640	662	506	551	598
Worked in MSA of residence	1 001	614	347	1 322	1 100	1 696	1 944	1 508	1 566	1 786
Janesville city	161	64	288	1 142	896	1 387	1 650	1 262	1 344	1 488
Beloit city	740	474	43	56	38	153	107	101	65	58
Remainder of Rock County	100	76	16	124	166	156	187	145	157	114
Worked outside MSA of residence	281	128	49	233	133	117	202	202	220	244
Madison city	4	5	7	30	30	27	44	26	69	70
Remainder of Madison, WI MSA	—	—	10	—	7	—	28	—	16	23
Rockford city, IL	31	27	12	26	—	8	14	5	9	—
South Beloit city, IL	50	14	—	7	—	17	10	11	—	—
Remainder of Winnebago County, IL	81	61	—	52	6	6	23	42	6	18
Belvidere city, IL	21	—	—	—	—	11	—	27	7	—
Remainder of Boone County, IL	37	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
McHenry County, IL	14	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	5	—
Jefferson County	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	11	—	—
Walworth County	19	12	20	33	15	12	17	11	24	28
Green County	—	—	—	—	7	—	24	44	41	24
Worked elsewhere	24	9	—	69	23	6	31	25	37	64

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville city, Rock County—Con.						Remainder of Rock County		
	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 671	3 357	5 463	2 923	7 701	3 171	50	15	4 510
Native	2 643	3 290	5 382	2 843	7 554	3 129	50	15	4 472
Foreign born	28	67	81	80	147	42	—	—	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	9	28	22	38	1	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 506	3 073	5 017	2 745	7 054	2 904	41	15	4 303
In linguistically isolated households	—	30	45	41	97	2	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	48	121	183	146	312	74	—	—	164
Do not speak English "very well"	6	26	71	87	94	7	—	—	79
Speak Spanish	11	59	104	36	57	34	—	—	69
Do not speak English "very well"	6	24	42	14	11	7	—	—	45
Linguistically isolated	—	28	17	—	—	2	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	24	43	6	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	24	34	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	693	684	1 089	869	2 230	745	7	2	1 016
Preprimary school	67	45	81	45	218	51	—	—	44
Public school	28	38	40	36	98	41	—	—	31
Elementary or high school	530	473	802	640	1 526	610	—	2	683
Public school	452	407	775	570	1 400	564	—	2	660
College	96	166	206	184	486	84	7	—	289
Public college	80	159	185	173	461	78	7	—	257
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 788	2 130	3 638	1 721	4 795	1 943	41	10	3 079
Less than 9th grade	24	214	233	103	158	147	8	—	274
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	102	251	554	161	342	353	10	4	421
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	647	917	1 814	668	1 593	1 019	9	2	1 160
Some college, no degree	297	357	390	312	824	206	7	2	551
Associate degree	154	155	260	189	436	121	7	—	210
Bachelor's degree	374	188	316	202	1 026	68	—	—	236
Graduate or professional degree	190	48	71	86	416	29	—	2	227
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.0	78.2	78.4	84.7	89.6	74.3	56.1	60.0	77.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.5	11.1	10.6	16.7	30.1	5.0	—	20.0	15.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	49	467	236	151	219	410	—	—	253
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 709	1 151	1 225	1 375	1 394	1 866	2 000	—	1 614
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 156	2 279	2 030	2 216	1 919	2 093	—	—	2 293
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 506	3 073	5 017	2 745	7 054	2 904	41	15	4 303
Same house	1 641	1 469	3 363	1 576	3 132	1 837	27	15	2 520
Different house in United States	860	1 600	1 642	1 155	3 883	1 067	14	—	1 770
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	460	916	949	577	2 328	619	—	—	558
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	35	215	163	119	351	188	—	—	502
Different MSA/PMSA	283	291	272	326	695	193	—	—	502
Not in an MSA/PMSA	82	178	258	133	509	67	14	—	208
Abroad	5	4	12	14	39	—	—	—	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 671	3 357	5 463	2 923	7 701	3 171	50	—	801
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 392	2 437	4 504	2 220	5 953	2 692	8	—	59
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3 709
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	889
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 313	1 733	2 654	1 614	4 211	1 601	14	8	1 950
Car, truck, or van	1 194	1 516	2 522	1 533	4 060	1 515	14	7	1 852
Drove alone	1 075	1 267	2 312	1 396	3 697	1 345	14	5	1 676
Carpooled	119	249	210	137	363	170	—	2	176
Public transportation (including taxicab)	16	23	21	9	41	15	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	16	17	21	9	41	15	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	25	123	66	32	36	41	—	1	38
Other means	15	20	18	22	3	14	—	—	—
Worked at home	63	51	27	18	71	16	—	—	60
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.00	1.17	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	17.0	15.9	14.5	19.3	15.0	12.5	11.5	19.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	102	272	377	192	286	247	—	—	210
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	267	327	558	353	898	367	7	—	423
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	320	386	486	481	1 368	258	—	3	560
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	154	160	202	147	528	133	—	2	218
All other times	407	537	1 004	423	1 060	580	7	3	479
Worked in MSA of residence	1 184	1 559	2 468	1 502	3 614	1 485	14	8	1 757
Janesville city	1 052	1 281	2 007	1 230	3 074	1 254	14	5	1 231
Beloit city	31	129	194	115	241	134	—	—	205
Remainder of Rock County	101	149	267	157	299	97	—	3	321
Worked outside MSA of residence	129	174	186	112	597	116	—	—	193
Madison city	13	11	38	21	138	13	—	—	9
Remainder of Madison, WI MSA	13	28	8	8	40	30	—	—	31
Rockford city, IL	6	14	7	6	60	3	—	—	3
South Beloit city, IL	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	26
Remainder of Winnebago County, IL	14	8	26	14	25	22	—	—	38
Belvidere city, IL	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Boone County, IL	11	—	7	—	21	2	—	—	—
McHenry County, IL	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Jefferson County	17	13	—	16	39	1	—	—	11
Wolworth County	10	47	46	47	137	13	—	—	9
Green County	11	—	—	—	17	6	—	—	8
Worked elsewhere	34	53	35	—	109	19	—	—	58

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 513	2 363	28	62	285	517	1 116	2 032	2 800
Native	2 498	2 335	28	62	254	509	1 111	1 980	2 784
Foreign born	15	28	—	—	31	8	5	52	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 334	2 179	28	55	273	477	1 076	1 859	2 667
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	78	81	—	—	24	8	—	118	94
Do not speak English "very well"	22	6	—	—	11	8	—	59	34
Speak Spanish	33	22	—	—	24	8	—	60	30
Do not speak English "very well"	17	—	—	—	11	8	—	33	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	726	585	—	21	53	96	343	403	675
Preprimary school	55	80	—	5	9	11	14	49	67
Public school	41	57	—	—	9	11	14	40	29
Elementary or high school	534	395	—	16	37	66	277	303	471
Public school	467	370	—	16	25	66	247	287	424
College	137	110	—	—	7	19	52	51	137
Public college	124	102	—	—	7	12	36	51	132
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 572	1 535	28	34	182	352	706	1 332	1 941
Less than 9th grade	84	189	10	—	17	29	42	150	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	120	313	9	—	43	89	53	220	222
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	667	559	9	—	93	178	381	612	980
Same college, no degree	298	248	—	11	17	35	109	177	295
Associate degree	122	96	—	6	6	21	76	83	122
Bachelor's degree	210	67	—	6	6	—	26	46	221
Graduate or professional degree	71	63	—	11	—	—	19	44	68
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.0	67.3	32.1	100.0	67.0	66.5	86.5	72.2	86.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	8.5	—	50.0	3.3	—	6.4	6.8	14.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	247	364	—	—	—	—	78	611	38
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 500	1 314	—	2 000	2 000	3 344	1 189	1 340	1 239
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 258	2 424	—	3 000	1 938	2 788	2 728	1 461	1 786
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 334	2 179	28	55	273	477	1 076	1 859	2 667
Same house	1 540	1 299	28	44	187	332	675	1 134	1 838
Different house in United States	794	880	—	11	80	145	401	713	800
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	300	471	—	11	34	96	324	396	459
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	232	137	—	—	46	42	26	127	112
Different MSA/PMSA	157	150	—	—	—	7	4	150	191
Not in an MSA/PMSA	105	122	—	—	—	—	47	40	38
Abroad	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	29
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	31	800	28	62	217	517	245	2 032	2 685
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	19	764	28	23	168	253	149	1 674	2 373
Rural population	2 482	1 563	—	—	68	—	871	—	115
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	857	617	—	—	—	—	227	—	27
On farms	277	61	—	—	—	—	81	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 317	1 121	—	11	163	285	613	908	1 463
Car, truck, or van	1 197	1 022	—	11	153	248	527	859	1 402
Drove alone	1 106	930	—	11	132	193	464	692	1 283
Carpooled	91	92	—	—	21	55	63	167	119
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	19	—	—	—	5	8	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	19	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	43	12	—	—	—	18	18	10	19
Other means	6	29	—	—	5	—	15	20	9
Worked at home	71	39	—	—	5	14	45	19	33
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.05	—	1.00	1.08	1.14	1.07	1.13	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	20.1	—	8.8	13.6	16.4	21.5	16.8	16.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	146	167	—	—	21	30	63	69	88
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	252	227	—	—	50	68	136	177	380
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	323	251	—	6	10	37	139	276	398
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	161	51	—	5	29	21	41	54	187
All other times	364	386	—	—	48	115	189	313	377
Worked in MSA of residence	1 184	917	—	11	82	196	502	592	1 216
Janesville city	723	546	—	—	5	23	51	81	176
Beloit city	74	230	—	11	65	122	355	372	770
Remainder of Rock County	387	141	—	—	12	51	96	139	270
Worked outside MSA of residence	133	204	—	—	81	89	111	316	247
Madison city	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	5
Remainder of Madison, WI MSA	6	12	—	—	4	18	—	7	—
Rockford city, IL	9	21	—	—	5	7	19	19	22
South Beloit city, IL	3	32	—	—	34	31	27	109	61
Remainder of Winnebago County, IL	5	41	—	—	33	16	26	114	93
Belvidere city, IL	3	3	—	—	5	—	5	7	15
Remainder of Boone County, IL	8	3	—	—	—	6	—	17	4
McHenry County, IL	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	25	—
Jefferson County	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walworth County	41	58	—	—	—	6	15	6	15
Green County	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	17	13	—	—	—	—	14	—	32

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	905	1 487	2 483	4 670	5 555	8 396	6 104	2 752	3 161
Native	898	1 477	2 450	4 645	5 498	8 373	6 077	2 729	3 123
Foreign born	7	10	33	25	57	23	27	23	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	6	4	4	—	4	2
Persons 5 years and over	816	1 443	2 322	4 328	5 131	7 850	5 673	2 550	2 942
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	10	8	4	—	4	2
Speak a language other than English	5	28	73	115	159	108	124	68	115
Do not speak English "very well"	—	12	28	38	42	27	25	8	50
Speak Spanish	5	16	24	23	33	29	55	32	14
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	13	12	20	12	14	2	8
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	4	—	7	2	—	—	2
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	229	393	601	1 188	1 328	1 998	1 606	713	838
Preprimary school	42	22	39	69	80	210	96	58	74
Public school	21	22	34	57	64	133	68	38	43
Elementary or high school	170	298	476	934	962	1 454	1 294	551	633
Public school	162	292	438	894	955	1 422	1 271	534	625
College	17	73	86	185	286	334	216	104	131
Public college	17	56	78	156	244	324	173	93	116
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	554	1 025	1 615	2 847	3 578	5 606	3 739	1 713	1 997
Less than 9th grade	23	26	154	248	241	452	211	111	160
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	80	105	273	360	452	922	419	273	225
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	243	426	762	1 413	1 416	2 507	1 713	718	912
Some college, no degree	110	201	213	382	599	845	647	301	290
Associate degree	19	104	102	182	291	271	233	95	129
Bachelor's degree	55	107	85	182	438	435	348	146	185
Graduate or professional degree	24	56	26	80	141	174	168	69	96
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	87.2	73.6	78.6	80.6	75.5	83.2	77.6	80.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.3	15.9	6.9	9.2	16.2	10.9	13.8	12.6	14.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	229	226	170	213	326	95	249	221	298
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 065	894	1 795	1 694	1 548	1 520	1 739	1 981	1 776
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 458	2 219	2 208	2 325	1 958	2 151	2 162	2 259	2 059
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	816	1 443	2 322	4 328	5 131	7 850	5 673	2 550	2 942
Some house	552	1 036	1 665	2 828	2 707	4 906	3 233	1 591	1 796
Different house in United States	264	407	653	1 483	2 410	2 939	2 420	956	1 140
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	171	131	217	282	54	487	451	134	188
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	43	150	175	654	1 295	1 605	1 217	236	548
Different MSA/PMSA	50	112	108	263	613	531	403	154	221
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	14	153	284	448	316	349	432	183
Abroad	—	—	4	17	14	5	20	3	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	612	80	—	—	3 174	4 254	4 434	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	533	73	—	—	2 161	3 182	3 199	—	—
Rural population	293	1 407	2 483	4 670	2 381	4 142	1 670	2 752	3 161
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	214	557	251	2 101	843	2 020	433	649	1 687
On farms	—	60	377	769	504	326	223	600	353
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	482	800	1 227	2 328	2 702	4 013	2 972	1 447	1 532
Car, truck, or van	454	766	1 077	1 940	2 295	3 728	2 730	1 190	1 351
Drove alone	420	651	967	1 680	1 915	3 115	2 393	1 040	1 195
Carpooled	34	115	110	260	380	613	337	150	156
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	7	2	3	2	3	4	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	7	—	3	2	—	—	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	16	39	133	161	134	91	56	61
Other means	—	11	11	23	49	18	9	5	14
Worked at home	20	—	98	229	195	130	138	194	106
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.2	18.8	24.7	22.0	21.1	21.2	19.8	21.2	19.4
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	72	153	134	296	361	480	321	196	197
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	47	126	293	452	658	879	599	292	276
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	199	252	219	512	617	938	724	313	392
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	40	132	118	150	229	369	263	93	160
All other times	104	137	365	689	642	1 217	927	359	401
Worked in MSA of residence	385	557	797	1 855	1 664	3 011	2 436	823	1 047
Jonesville city	24	77	121	723	320	1 196	1 199	319	136
Beloit city	303	254	409	205	41	54	79	46	268
Remainder of Rock County	58	226	267	927	1 303	1 761	1 158	458	643
Worked outside MSA of residence	97	243	430	473	1 038	1 002	536	624	485
Madison city	—	—	14	56	534	219	59	7	10
Remainder of Madison, WI MSA	—	4	2	45	344	403	88	12	—
Rockford city, IL	24	23	66	25	2	2	—	5	20
South Beloit city, IL	18	25	57	31	2	3	—	15	35
Remainder of Winnebago County, IL	49	105	128	72	8	15	6	12	79
Belvidere city, IL	—	32	4	—	—	8	12	1	36
Remainder of Boone County, IL	—	6	5	2	—	—	2	3	29
McHenry County, IL	6	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	36
Jefferson County	—	—	—	9	4	173	182	119	6
Walworth County	—	6	—	14	8	44	133	380	195
Green County	—	5	130	187	101	9	1	3	2
Worked elsewhere	—	37	24	32	33	126	49	65	37

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Belait, WI MSA	Rack County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Rack County					
		Total	Belait city	Janesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	105 612	105 612	26 417	39 686	3 565	2 630	5 882	7 456	4 197	3 828
In labor force	72 383	72 383	17 402	27 818	2 359	1 894	3 832	5 873	2 990	2 574
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.5	68.5	65.9	70.1	66.2	72.0	65.1	78.8	71.2	67.2
Civilian labor force	72 275	72 275	17 375	27 770	2 357	1 887	3 832	5 851	2 982	2 574
Employed	67 826	67 826	15 920	26 143	2 206	1 758	3 640	5 637	2 762	2 324
Unemployed	4 449	4 449	1 455	1 627	151	129	192	214	220	250
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	8.4	5.9	6.4	6.8	5.0	3.7	7.4	9.7
Not in labor force	33 229	33 229	9 015	11 868	1 206	736	2 050	1 583	1 207	1 254
Institutionalized persons	1 822	1 822	342	282	-	-	709	-	186	9
Enrolled in school	4 139	4 139	1 318	1 334	115	63	280	287	118	140
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	14 439	14 439	4 013	5 335	635	326	406	531	357	543
Females 16 years and over	55 037	55 037	14 378	20 871	1 917	1 341	2 712	3 817	2 157	2 092
In labor force	33 275	33 275	8 269	12 821	1 078	862	1 596	2 733	1 357	1 187
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.5	60.5	57.5	61.4	56.2	64.3	58.8	71.6	62.9	56.7
Civilian labor force	33 262	33 262	8 258	12 821	1 078	862	1 596	2 733	1 357	1 187
Employed	31 265	31 265	7 517	12 098	986	827	1 487	2 616	1 243	1 052
Unemployed	1 997	1 997	741	723	92	35	109	117	114	135
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	6.0	9.0	5.6	8.5	4.1	6.8	4.3	8.4	11.4
With own children under 6 years	8 844	8 844	2 488	3 500	292	237	366	727	323	503
In labor force	5 997	5 997	1 572	2 395	219	160	262	539	197	282
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 764	9 764	2 514	3 524	262	214	458	823	394	388
In labor force	7 901	7 901	2 004	2 833	219	190	342	630	350	324
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	12 696	12 696	3 667	4 971	398	339	452	974	499	625
All parents present in household in labor force	8 262	8 262	2 252	3 268	296	220	291	682	332	367
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	23 564	23 564	6 011	8 299	653	420	1 258	2 040	932	1 063
All parents present in household in labor force	17 733	17 733	4 309	6 217	528	327	925	1 506	722	702
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 890	7 890	2 236	2 653	207	170	534	493	331	329
Not enrolled in school	1 811	1 811	479	594	22	85	162	51	70	85
Unemployed or not in labor force	610	610	226	193	9	28	87	3	20	24
Not high school graduate	754	754	253	223	18	32	92	10	18	26
Employed	327	327	78	109	9	19	8	7	18	10
Unemployed	196	196	101	73	-	9	20	1	-	8
Not in labor force	231	231	74	41	9	4	64	2	-	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	67 826	67 826	15 920	26 143	2 206	1 758	3 640	5 637	2 762	2 324
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 813	5 813	1 432	2 410	136	109	454	733	165	156
Professional specialty occupations	7 667	7 667	1 928	3 021	204	156	464	1 026	181	176
Technicians and related support occupations	1 932	1 932	470	790	69	60	111	181	73	51
Sales occupations	6 729	6 729	1 526	2 834	237	101	371	723	189	263
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 138	9 138	1 892	3 568	346	258	492	775	347	226
Private household occupations	78	78	12	9	-	-	-	1	11	-
Protective service occupations	751	751	159	345	26	8	55	108	22	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 710	8 710	2 337	3 239	301	272	407	453	399	430
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 628	1 628	67	160	22	15	69	131	34	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 712	8 712	2 079	3 104	271	242	444	585	404	397
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10 824	10 824	2 790	4 334	388	352	474	623	638	399
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 796	2 796	438	1 155	93	68	181	150	156	49
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 048	3 048	790	1 174	113	117	118	148	143	141
Construction	3 108	3 108	620	1 085	102	106	194	203	130	134
Manufacturing	23 330	23 330	6 127	8 916	706	684	1 133	1 628	1 205	978
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 116	3 116	491	1 318	120	58	199	337	140	90
Wholesale and retail trade	14 644	14 644	3 330	6 023	510	399	842	1 240	539	504
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 583	2 583	541	947	93	34	135	197	37	73
Business and repair services	2 186	2 186	407	944	89	41	152	145	98	45
Professional and related services	13 248	13 248	3 433	5 083	433	289	726	1 332	470	339
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	67 826	67 826	15 920	26 143	2 206	1 758	3 640	5 637	2 762	2 324
Private wage and salary workers	57 182	57 182	13 931	22 455	1 864	1 547	3 033	4 594	2 457	2 065
Government workers	6 480	6 480	1 326	2 636	218	120	399	717	193	209
Local government workers	4 846	4 846	1 131	1 970	172	78	293	562	154	180
Self-employed workers	3 871	3 871	626	998	120	90	193	306	107	50
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	77 845	77 845	18 592	29 868	2 556	2 025	4 461	6 174	3 165	2 705
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	58 396	58 396	13 649	22 485	1 847	1 634	3 383	4 734	2 495	1 898
50 to 52 weeks	42 165	42 165	9 565	16 455	1 325	1 162	2 348	3 539	1 789	1 361
40 to 49 weeks	6 583	6 583	1 682	2 514	198	199	427	549	275	247
27 to 39 weeks	3 903	3 903	751	1 576	163	117	210	307	207	99
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 719	10 719	2 413	4 229	408	242	567	931	424	452
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	87 304	87 304	21 527	33 400	2 865	2 251	4 719	6 791	3 597	3 170
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 108	3 108	888	1 214	129	133	129	78	146	89
With a mobility limitation	1 718	1 718	475	736	75	77	56	72	89	51
In labor force	403	403	85	221	31	10	19	39	28	19
With a self-care limitation	2 096	2 096	577	799	58	94	82	27	97	44
With a work disability	7 035	7 035	2 062	2 654	258	223	313	337	280	377
In labor force	3 260	3 260	910	1 218	119	65	184	210	136	177
Prevented from working	3 163	3 163	970	1 206	119	143	97	113	131	164
Not a work disability	80 269	80 269	19 465	30 746	2 607	2 028	4 406	6 454	3 317	2 793
In labor force	67 199	67 199	15 978	25 979	2 186	1 776	3 600	5 531	2 802	2 300
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 378	16 378	4 521	5 956	698	372	454	643	406	647
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 694	2 694	821	1 004	110	56	43	81	94	154
With a mobility limitation	1 894	1 894	562	731	83	33	16	54	78	88
With a self-care limitation	1 720	1 720	582	620	76	43	27	54	62	143
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 434	4 434	1 447	1 643	157	111	78	212	119	225
Mean family income (dollars)	19 473	19 473	15 401	22 312	22 417	15 255	28 749	21 125	14 305	14 780
1 worker	9 724	9 724	2 765	3 408	299	228	404	626	361	476
Mean family income (dollars)	31 739	31 739	27 088	32 951	34 752	26 089	58 817	42 220	36 037	22 125
2 or more workers	23 609	23 609	5 102	9 158	789	552	1 421	2 074	995	798
Mean family income (dollars)	47 184	47 184	43 841	47 591	45 786	43 876	62 173	53 645	43 654	38 184

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.								Beloit city, Rock County	
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 620	3 243	3 323	947	1 598	2 192	2 802	2 328	487	3 728
In labor force	2 492	2 076	2 366	690	1 025	1 556	1 847	1 615	227	2 449
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.8	64.0	71.2	72.9	64.1	71.0	65.9	69.4	46.6	65.7
Civilian labor force	2 492	2 076	2 366	682	1 025	1 556	1 830	1 612	227	2 449
Employed	2 345	1 953	2 297	671	930	1 507	1 767	1 563	202	2 119
Unemployed	147	123	69	11	95	49	63	49	25	330
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.9	2.9	1.6	9.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	11.0	13.5
Not in labor force	1 128	1 167	957	257	573	636	955	713	260	1 279
Noninstitutionalized persons	—	—	20	—	—	—	151	—	—	23
Enrolled in school	384	132	88	63	78	94	90	111	6	123
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	431	510	498	88	289	376	417	345	173	642
Females 16 years and over	1 966	1 702	1 756	460	876	1 087	1 508	1 167	283	2 092
In labor force	1 213	938	1 148	285	505	709	882	708	83	1 142
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.7	55.1	65.4	62.0	57.6	65.2	58.5	60.7	29.3	54.6
Civilian labor force	1 213	938	1 148	285	505	709	878	708	83	1 142
Employed	1 130	882	1 130	274	463	695	844	683	83	997
Unemployed	83	56	18	11	42	14	34	25	—	145
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	6.0	1.6	3.9	8.3	2.0	3.9	3.5	—	12.7
With own children under 6 years	336	255	197	47	129	108	174	144	22	409
In labor force	187	165	129	24	84	85	111	113	16	267
With own children 6 to 17 years only	260	330	366	105	150	231	243	301	8	360
In labor force	198	273	306	86	145	181	214	230	8	232
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	408	421	349	57	216	156	267	217	31	689
All parents present in household in labor force	234	277	197	27	138	116	156	169	20	439
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	655	637	767	270	285	500	490	643	24	925
All parents present in household in labor force	426	499	581	203	251	393	417	485	17	631
Persons 16 to 19 years	546	242	230	101	113	137	194	190	6	295
Not enrolled in school	75	91	41	32	34	33	38	24	6	77
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	39	—	5	12	—	4	5	6	55
Not high school graduate	42	64	12	10	24	9	8	5	6	61
Employed	13	30	12	5	16	9	4	—	—	16
Unemployed	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Not in labor force	12	18	—	5	8	—	4	5	6	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 345	1 953	2 297	671	930	1 507	1 767	1 563	202	2 119
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	256	112	145	50	81	194	224	263	19	147
Professional specialty occupations	72	161	183	71	115	188	349	255	40	188
Technicians and related support occupations	72	55	104	26	35	45	87	58	4	44
Sales occupations	199	171	300	80	75	159	179	172	4	188
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	317	223	322	122	72	273	235	182	24	222
Private household occupations	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	43	15	—	12	—	29	18	5	—	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	343	220	314	56	127	186	189	128	37	369
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	8	6	25	—	—	8	13	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	174	366	373	98	88	225	157	232	11	287
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	222	440	392	103	222	129	221	191	18	460
Transportation and material moving occupations	51	42	64	15	78	59	37	22	17	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100	140	94	13	37	20	63	42	28	110
Construction	65	130	45	31	38	72	67	66	26	65
Manufacturing	499	932	955	249	401	527	621	526	51	930
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	77	41	67	19	36	99	36	80	17	82
Wholesale and retail trade	445	411	592	133	163	338	355	318	26	492
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60	71	122	11	3	79	73	30	20	34
Business and repair services	46	38	58	26	27	15	39	30	6	72
Professional and related services	1 005	257	352	134	216	281	485	351	45	317
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 345	1 953	2 297	671	930	1 507	1 767	1 563	202	2 119
Private wage and salary workers	1 993	1 712	2 077	556	772	1 237	1 453	1 327	173	1 956
Government workers	207	163	128	45	114	160	199	179	12	108
Local government workers	164	158	115	35	79	118	152	142	6	85
Self-employed workers	126	71	86	64	44	99	110	52	17	55
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 818	2 231	2 492	718	1 128	1 639	1 988	1 789	261	2 514
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 860	1 743	1 948	555	871	1 272	1 552	1 316	193	1 811
50 to 52 weeks	1 108	1 238	1 571	424	554	1 008	1 139	975	103	1 258
40 to 49 weeks	237	272	170	72	102	103	91	141	50	196
27 to 39 weeks	117	61	64	19	80	67	92	54	12	96
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	413	281	326	82	122	218	220	278	25	310
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 121	2 656	2 727	821	1 290	1 797	2 165	1 952	293	3 021
With a mobility or self-care limitation	74	159	177	10	60	47	37	25	34	59
With a mobility limitation	24	101	31	10	36	18	23	18	27	35
In labor force	—	10	3	—	—	5	14	5	7	—
With a self-care limitation	60	89	160	5	50	39	20	7	14	39
With a work disability	177	350	155	51	125	75	118	109	60	238
In labor force	118	132	92	25	56	24	47	42	13	90
Prevented from working	46	175	44	26	55	38	58	54	47	121
No work disability	2 944	2 306	2 572	770	1 165	1 722	2 047	1 843	233	2 783
In labor force	2 310	1 871	2 196	627	950	1 513	1 731	1 549	193	2 317
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	499	587	576	118	308	395	469	373	194	684
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	117	118	11	30	54	48	50	52	167
With a mobility limitation	37	99	77	6	30	30	28	28	39	128
With a self-care limitation	28	68	72	11	17	31	41	29	36	105
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	155	199	140	21	93	88	104	108	—	307
Mean family income (dollars)	18 221	16 307	16 767	18 160	14 837	32 961	20 591	18 094	—	13 741
1 worker	287	351	328	91	146	181	257	263	27	402
Mean family income (dollars)	30 544	24 989	28 918	35 803	22 267	32 362	54 481	33 637	24 130	20 713
2 or more workers	566	662	796	227	318	547	572	582	41	625
Mean family income (dollars)	48 721	40 399	46 385	48 992	66 417	52 256	55 932	58 173	25 445	34 431

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 800	3 460	3 586	3 012	2 917	97	15	—	2 081
In labor force	2 574	2 218	2 481	1 892	2 060	53	15	—	1 304
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.7	64.1	69.2	62.8	70.6	54.6	100.0	—	62.7
Civilian labor force	2 574	2 211	2 481	1 892	2 060	53	15	—	1 304
Employed	2 324	1 824	2 334	1 780	2 005	53	15	—	1 221
Unemployed	250	387	147	112	55	—	—	—	83
Percent of civilian labor force	9.7	17.5	5.9	5.9	2.7	—	—	—	6.4
Not in labor force	1 226	1 242	1 105	1 120	857	44	—	—	777
Institutionalized persons	9	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	139
Enrolled in school	140	258	384	132	82	11	—	—	64
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	524	467	420	498	429	23	—	—	341
Females 16 years and over	2 078	1 880	1 948	1 597	1 559	51	9	—	1 153
In labor force	1 187	1 126	1 213	861	999	21	9	—	643
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.1	59.9	62.3	53.9	64.1	41.2	100.0	—	55.8
Civilian labor force	1 187	1 119	1 213	861	999	21	9	—	643
Employed	1 052	904	1 130	805	981	21	9	—	588
Unemployed	135	215	83	56	18	—	—	—	55
Percent of civilian labor force	11.4	19.2	6.8	6.5	1.8	—	—	—	8.6
With own children under 6 years	503	443	330	240	170	7	—	—	123
In labor force	282	287	187	150	102	7	—	—	104
With own children 6 to 17 years only	388	338	254	314	341	5	—	—	184
In labor force	324	275	198	262	288	5	—	—	155
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	625	683	396	400	298	13	—	—	187
All parents present in household in labor force	367	418	234	256	146	13	—	—	132
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 063	966	639	600	708	12	—	—	385
All parents present in household in labor force	702	620	426	475	536	12	—	—	337
Persons 16 to 19 years	329	307	546	212	210	8	—	—	119
Not enrolled in school	85	70	75	65	41	—	—	—	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	24	54	35	35	—	—	—	—	8
Not high school graduate	26	39	42	46	12	—	—	—	8
Employed	10	7	13	16	12	—	—	—	3
Unemployed	8	23	17	16	—	—	—	—	5
Not in labor force	8	9	12	14	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 324	1 824	2 334	1 780	2 005	53	15	—	1 221
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	156	150	256	112	140	4	6	—	91
Professional specialty occupations	176	75	536	157	151	13	—	—	164
Technicians and related support occupations	51	20	72	55	97	5	—	—	29
Sales occupations	263	136	199	159	269	—	—	—	102
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	226	248	317	207	280	8	—	—	148
Private household occupations	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19	8	43	15	—	—	—	—	33
Service occupations, except protective and household	430	315	343	171	259	14	9	—	202
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	13	16	8	—	—	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	397	209	174	331	301	—	—	—	184
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	399	459	222	400	356	5	—	—	210
Transportation and material moving occupations	49	87	51	42	64	4	—	—	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	141	97	100	123	88	—	—	—	32
Construction	134	80	65	115	31	—	—	—	23
Manufacturing	978	843	499	849	854	10	6	—	476
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	90	41	77	37	62	—	—	—	31
Wholesale and retail trade	504	342	445	359	519	2	9	—	255
Finance, insurance, and real estate	73	55	60	71	87	5	—	—	31
Business and repair services	45	54	46	38	47	5	—	—	58
Professional and related services	339	291	994	243	306	20	—	—	267
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 324	1 824	2 334	1 780	2 005	53	15	—	1 221
Private wage and salary workers	2 065	1 619	1 982	1 551	1 817	32	9	—	1 059
Government workers	209	113	207	156	115	14	—	—	110
Local government workers	180	86	164	151	102	14	—	—	104
Self-employed workers	50	92	126	66	67	7	6	—	47
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 705	2 256	2 807	2 040	2 178	63	15	—	1 426
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 898	1 653	1 849	1 600	1 713	39	15	—	1 062
50 to 52 weeks	1 361	1 137	1 103	1 144	1 377	34	—	—	773
40 to 49 weeks	247	169	231	256	143	—	15	—	136
27 to 39 weeks	99	153	117	46	64	—	—	—	55
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	452	237	413	243	279	5	—	—	170
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 161	2 934	3 098	2 443	2 424	74	9	—	1 556
With a mobility or self-care limitation	89	175	74	149	161	5	—	—	85
With a mobility limitation	51	91	24	101	31	—	—	—	69
In labor force	—	22	—	10	3	—	—	—	24
With a self-care limitation	44	109	60	79	144	5	—	—	61
With a work disability	377	409	177	340	143	9	—	—	158
In labor force	177	152	118	127	85	—	—	—	77
Prevented from working	184	221	46	170	44	9	—	—	61
No work disability	2 784	2 525	2 921	2 103	2 281	65	9	—	1 398
In labor force	2 300	2 007	2 299	1 698	1 931	53	9	—	1 186
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	630	519	488	569	473	23	6	—	386
With a mobility or self-care limitation	154	99	47	111	99	—	—	—	34
With a mobility limitation	73	71	37	99	58	—	—	—	14
With a self-care limitation	145	79	28	62	65	—	—	—	25
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	211	248	149	199	126	10	—	—	72
Mean family income (dollars)	15 061	10 781	17 766	16 307	17 216	14 674	—	—	24 263
1 worker	476	462	276	326	285	—	—	—	175
Mean family income (dollars)	22 125	21 929	27 769	24 852	29 448	—	—	—	26 779
2 or more workers	798	562	566	608	702	30	—	—	450
Mean family income (dollars)	38 184	37 255	48 721	40 074	46 493	43 286	—	—	45 519

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Can.		Jonesville city, Rock County							
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 110	1 124	826	2 519	2 123	2 915	3 524	2 568	2 933	3 121
In labor force	1 339	790	463	1 680	1 447	1 996	2 345	1 824	1 959	1 984
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.5	70.3	56.1	66.7	68.2	68.5	66.5	71.0	66.8	63.6
Civilian labor force	1 322	787	463	1 680	1 440	1 992	2 343	1 824	1 959	1 984
Employed	1 280	763	408	1 585	1 256	1 848	2 192	1 734	1 835	1 956
Unemployed	42	24	55	95	184	144	151	90	124	28
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	3.0	11.9	5.7	12.8	7.2	6.4	4.9	6.3	1.4
Not in labor force	771	334	363	839	676	919	1 179	744	974	1 137
Institutionalized persons	151	—	—	150	10	—	—	—	12	—
Enrolled in school	82	36	44	84	61	103	115	75	52	85
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	324	172	228	308	237	361	608	388	583	666
Females 16 years and over	1 146	582	469	1 362	1 114	1 499	1 892	1 355	1 596	1 715
In labor force	623	362	185	741	651	921	1 071	858	925	937
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.4	62.2	39.4	54.4	58.4	61.4	56.6	63.3	58.0	54.6
Civilian labor force	619	362	185	741	651	921	1 071	858	925	937
Employed	594	353	173	695	591	860	979	826	865	937
Unemployed	25	9	12	46	60	61	92	32	60	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	2.5	6.5	6.2	9.2	6.6	8.6	3.7	6.5	—
With own children under 6 years	129	112	55	248	305	288	285	263	212	239
In labor force	81	89	25	143	194	192	212	182	152	172
With own children 6 to 17 years only	180	142	40	190	159	252	262	195	252	233
In labor force	157	100	40	149	97	202	219	177	185	180
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	178	167	71	342	460	415	389	354	307	312
All parents present in household in labor force	102	125	29	184	283	265	287	238	212	219
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	337	352	102	505	432	653	653	501	506	572
All parents present in household in labor force	293	260	81	339	284	505	528	399	348	431
Persons 16 to 19 years	128	76	24	190	119	206	207	134	186	161
Not enrolled in school	24	17	8	35	53	40	22	29	59	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	5	8	9	5	17	9	14	16	11
Not high school graduate	8	5	—	9	25	11	18	16	22	9
Employed	4	—	—	—	20	—	9	9	15	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	9	5	11	—	7	7	—
Not in labor force	4	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	3
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 280	763	408	1 585	1 256	1 848	2 192	1 734	1 835	1 956
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	181	170	38	202	21	141	136	170	138	214
Professional specialty occupations	270	158	20	282	80	144	204	162	174	235
Technicians and related support occupations	76	17	6	25	34	54	69	63	61	82
Sales occupations	117	87	92	230	68	145	237	123	158	313
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	135	77	41	169	150	277	339	234	342	303
Private household occupations	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	10	5	12	17	28	16	26	6	15	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	126	62	80	192	271	269	301	170	215	161
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	11	6	12	7	22	9	27	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	107	78	29	177	162	247	271	275	209	234
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	182	79	65	145	296	368	381	307	309	252
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	9	8	67	69	71	93	106	69	80
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50	21	6	68	65	109	113	109	118	47
Construction	52	29	16	75	80	97	102	96	80	69
Manufacturing	447	184	99	356	454	678	699	613	704	604
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	29	25	14	78	46	88	113	89	91	74
Wholesale and retail trade	218	159	123	474	280	415	510	390	416	464
Finance, insurance, and real estate	62	43	15	64	27	79	93	62	68	145
Business and repair services	23	13	29	94	85	63	89	57	57	74
Professional and related services	371	240	88	309	198	275	433	317	307	400
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 280	763	408	1 585	1 256	1 848	2 192	1 734	1 835	1 956
Private wage and salary workers	1 054	614	373	1 283	1 071	1 693	1 857	1 459	1 629	1 656
Government workers	168	114	29	201	117	103	211	228	147	173
Local government workers	129	110	29	151	80	84	172	125	99	140
Self-employed workers	58	35	6	89	63	52	120	47	59	127
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 445	882	517	1 808	1 577	2 194	2 533	1 950	2 090	2 170
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 162	654	426	1 306	1 193	1 645	1 824	1 512	1 525	1 555
50 to 52 weeks	828	447	307	955	835	1 212	1 325	1 063	1 101	1 263
40 to 49 weeks	159	80	34	163	87	117	191	214	182	146
27 to 39 weeks	73	36	21	79	119	122	156	99	82	50
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	130	149	42	251	163	357	408	233	328	372
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 579	935	582	2 021	1 859	2 512	2 851	2 141	2 300	2 365
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	25	14	61	92	127	129	77	67	90
With a mobility limitation	23	18	—	22	60	83	75	55	53	55
In labor force	14	5	—	8	18	9	31	16	12	17
With a self-care limitation	15	7	14	47	56	85	58	43	47	68
With a work disability	93	58	78	131	284	276	258	154	171	180
In labor force	47	24	39	75	152	96	119	54	92	98
Prevented from working	40	27	25	56	116	148	119	78	74	73
No work disability	1 486	877	504	1 890	1 575	2 236	2 593	1 987	2 129	2 185
In labor force	1 236	749	408	1 565	1 278	1 863	2 172	1 740	1 829	1 805
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	363	186	244	348	247	399	671	427	621	756
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	36	74	24	78	98	92	59	75	82
With a mobility limitation	22	21	66	17	67	72	65	44	63	64
With a self-care limitation	15	22	43	7	36	45	76	47	40	33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	68	57	29	99	113	114	157	101	180	197
Mean family income (dollars)	19 359	16 550	11 521	21 262	14 868	14 452	22 417	23 266	25 041	25 518
1 worker	216	120	60	221	211	338	290	203	259	282
Mean family income (dollars)	57 914	32 532	12 763	39 171	21 759	21 357	34 260	28 787	29 044	31 869
2 or more workers	406	314	110	518	401	581	782	565	624	740
Mean family income (dollars)	59 914	60 579	32 454	55 850	30 819	38 756	46 080	37 564	43 165	47 388

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville city, Rock County—Con.						Remainder of Rock County		
	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 089	2 617	4 251	2 179	5 623	2 398	41	13	3 703
In labor force	1 392	1 886	2 830	1 732	4 482	1 798	14	8	2 100
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.6	72.1	66.6	79.5	79.7	75.0	34.1	61.5	56.7
Civilian labor force	1 392	1 879	2 824	1 732	4 460	1 798	14	8	2 100
Employed	1 326	1 750	2 693	1 645	4 288	1 627	14	8	1 995
Unemployed	66	129	131	87	172	171	—	—	105
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	6.9	4.6	5.0	3.9	9.5	—	—	5.0
Not in labor force	697	731	1 421	447	1 141	600	27	5	1 603
Institutionalized persons	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	709
Enrolled in school	83	63	129	132	217	91	—	—	148
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	347	326	595	88	392	208	27	—	318
Females 16 years and over	1 103	1 336	2 236	1 093	2 908	1 193	25	5	1 619
In labor force	630	860	1 329	802	2 112	799	7	2	794
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.1	64.4	59.4	73.4	72.6	67.0	28.0	40.0	49.0
Civilian labor force	630	860	1 329	802	2 112	799	7	2	794
Employed	598	825	1 258	747	2 019	725	7	2	740
Unemployed	32	35	71	55	93	74	—	—	54
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	4.1	5.3	6.9	4.4	9.3	—	—	6.8
With own children under 6 years	148	237	300	156	582	182	7	—	210
In labor force	91	160	224	106	427	115	7	—	156
With own children 6 to 17 years only	215	212	425	237	594	258	—	2	221
In labor force	182	190	326	199	451	236	—	—	143
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	196	339	519	216	763	288	9	—	236
All parents present in household in labor force	117	220	356	131	525	202	9	—	160
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	500	418	768	620	1 501	568	—	2	638
All parents present in household in labor force	384	327	538	517	1 089	447	—	—	408
Persons 16 to 19 years	186	170	283	229	337	221	—	—	305
Not enrolled in school	22	85	76	54	29	47	—	—	108
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	28	24	26	—	20	—	—	61
Not high school graduate	8	32	37	26	—	10	—	—	66
Employed	8	19	13	—	—	10	—	—	8
Unemployed	—	9	8	17	—	—	—	—	3
Not in labor force	—	4	16	9	—	—	—	—	55
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 326	1 750	2 693	1 645	4 288	1 627	14	8	1 995
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	198	109	122	186	651	84	—	—	268
Professional specialty occupations	206	154	240	215	827	78	—	2	249
Technicians and related support occupations	13	60	74	62	139	48	—	—	49
Sales occupations	237	96	217	221	566	131	—	5	150
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	156	258	292	191	610	206	7	—	301
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	13	8	41	35	90	9	—	—	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	165	272	373	199	341	230	—	—	208
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	14	11	11	17	7	—	1	58
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	111	242	350	163	418	216	—	—	281
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	176	352	635	204	433	411	7	—	270
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	68	210	83	99	111	—	—	98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30	117	128	75	97	92	—	—	43
Construction	16	106	81	80	129	58	—	—	114
Manufacturing	391	684	1 149	469	1 247	769	7	—	664
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	45	58	177	93	270	82	7	—	106
Wholesale and retail trade	312	396	526	412	982	323	—	3	430
Finance, insurance, and real estate	95	32	48	63	132	24	—	2	72
Business and repair services	28	41	131	51	105	40	—	—	101
Professional and related services	346	287	487	352	1 039	245	—	2	374
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 326	1 750	2 693	1 645	4 288	1 627	14	8	1 995
Private wage and salary workers	1 107	1 540	2 369	1 399	3 549	1 470	7	7	1 634
Government workers	151	120	273	199	575	109	7	—	200
Local government workers	106	78	198	171	455	82	—	—	122
Self-employed workers	57	90	45	40	155	48	—	—	153
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 496	2 017	3 057	1 875	4 695	1 889	23	8	2 586
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 042	1 626	2 266	1 426	3 650	1 489	23	8	1 957
50 to 52 weeks	763	1 154	1 667	1 009	2 724	1 077	8	—	1 339
40 to 49 weeks	117	199	254	230	423	157	7	—	197
27 to 39 weeks	97	117	185	102	242	105	—	—	108
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	236	242	398	263	693	243	—	—	304
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 706	2 238	3 462	2 070	5 120	2 173	14	13	2 649
With a mobility or self-care limitation	80	133	139	63	55	87	—	—	66
With a mobility limitation	21	77	94	24	55	62	—	—	32
In labor force	9	10	17	9	37	28	—	—	10
With a self-care limitation	80	94	90	48	16	53	—	—	34
With a work disability	66	221	271	101	270	193	—	2	212
In labor force	33	65	76	40	177	102	—	—	144
Prevented from working	26	141	146	45	81	78	—	2	52
No work disability	1 640	2 017	3 191	1 969	4 850	1 980	14	11	2 437
In labor force	1 323	1 768	2 679	1 671	4 194	1 684	14	8	1 929
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	383	372	673	109	481	225	27	—	345
With a mobility or self-care limitation	90	56	131	18	63	64	18	—	25
With a mobility limitation	60	33	81	11	40	48	18	—	5
With a self-care limitation	68	43	84	7	43	48	—	—	20
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	107	109	184	22	166	65	—	2	56
Mean family income (dollars)	27 276	15 515	32 915	17 425	21 095	14 425	—	1 087	33 197
1 worker	212	228	351	74	468	211	9	—	330
Mean family income (dollars)	60 617	26 089	30 004	24 839	40 554	40 889	50 600	—	66 436
2 or more workers	475	549	997	661	1 569	586	—	3	760
Mean family income (dollars)	59 249	43 836	46 220	62 004	53 340	44 766	12 900	51 138	62 320

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 19 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 24 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 833	1 799	28	34	231	406	850	1 583	2 192
In labor force	1 391	1 192	—	11	184	306	637	1 010	1 556
Percent of persons 16 years and over	75.9	66.3	—	32.4	79.7	75.4	74.9	63.8	71.0
Civilian labor force	1 391	1 184	—	11	184	306	629	1 010	1 556
Employed	1 349	1 135	—	11	173	292	618	915	1 507
Unemployed	42	49	—	—	11	14	11	95	49
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	4.1	—	—	6.0	4.6	1.7	9.4	3.1
Not in labor force	442	607	28	23	47	100	213	573	636
Institutionalized persons	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	70	27	—	—	—	6	52	78	94
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	139	149	19	11	12	69	65	289	376
Females 16 years and over	909	964	14	18	105	197	409	867	1 087
In labor force	621	558	—	—	77	149	264	496	709
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.3	57.9	—	—	73.3	75.6	64.5	57.2	65.2
Civilian labor force	621	558	—	—	77	149	264	496	709
Employed	597	518	—	—	77	149	253	454	695
Unemployed	24	40	—	—	—	—	11	42	14
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	7.2	—	—	—	—	4.2	8.5	2.0
With own children under 6 years	145	141	—	6	15	27	40	129	108
In labor force	112	82	—	—	15	27	17	84	85
With own children 6 to 17 years only	229	136	—	6	16	25	100	150	231
In labor force	179	114	—	—	11	18	81	145	181
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	211	211	—	12	21	51	44	216	156
All parents present in household in labor force	157	130	—	—	21	51	14	138	116
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	539	364	—	16	37	59	258	285	500
All parents present in household in labor force	417	275	—	—	24	45	191	251	393
Persons 16 to 19 years	156	110	—	—	30	20	93	113	137
Not enrolled in school	22	23	—	—	26	—	32	34	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	—	—	—	4	—	5	12	—
Not high school graduate	10	8	—	—	18	—	10	24	9
Employed	7	8	—	—	14	—	5	16	9
Unemployed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2	—	—	—	4	—	5	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 349	1 135	—	11	173	292	618	915	1 507
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	82	81	—	—	5	46	75	194	188
Professional specialty occupations	199	103	—	11	4	32	58	115	188
Technicians and related support occupations	42	25	—	—	—	7	21	35	45
Sales occupations	157	58	—	—	12	31	80	75	159
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	165	141	—	—	16	42	114	72	273
Private household occupations	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	18	13	—	—	—	—	12	—	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	112	169	—	—	49	55	42	118	186
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	114	27	—	—	—	6	25	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	167	188	—	—	35	72	98	88	225
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	190	227	—	—	40	36	98	222	129
Transportation and material moving occupations	51	45	—	—	—	—	11	78	59
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	51	—	—	17	6	13	37	20
Construction	74	72	—	—	15	14	31	38	72
Manufacturing	381	436	—	—	83	101	239	395	527
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	67	58	—	—	4	5	19	36	99
Wholesale and retail trade	258	216	—	—	52	73	131	154	338
Finance, insurance, and real estate	65	13	—	—	—	35	6	3	79
Business and repair services	40	58	—	—	—	11	21	27	15
Professional and related services	293	225	—	11	14	46	114	216	281
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 349	1 135	—	11	173	292	618	915	1 507
Private wage and salary workers	1 045	987	—	11	161	260	524	763	1 237
Government workers	142	84	—	—	7	13	31	114	160
Local government workers	107	72	—	—	7	13	21	79	118
Self-employed workers	151	59	—	—	5	19	57	38	99
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 479	1 276	—	11	191	314	655	1 113	1 639
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 084	1 006	—	11	143	235	516	856	1 272
50 to 52 weeks	815	712	—	5	94	194	390	554	1 008
40 to 49 weeks	126	118	—	6	16	27	72	87	103
27 to 39 weeks	65	102	—	—	15	—	19	80	67
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	238	181	—	—	38	47	77	122	218
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 671	1 424	9	23	213	303	747	1 281	1 797
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23	59	—	—	10	16	5	60	47
With a mobility limitation	17	27	—	—	—	—	5	36	18
In labor force	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
With a self-care limitation	11	44	—	—	10	16	—	50	39
With a work disability	67	87	—	—	10	12	42	125	75
In labor force	33	34	—	—	5	7	25	56	24
Prevented from working	32	53	—	—	5	17	17	55	38
No work disability	1 604	1 337	9	23	203	291	705	1 156	1 722
In labor force	1 337	1 118	—	11	173	265	574	941	1 513
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	162	181	19	11	18	103	95	302	395
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	30	10	—	6	19	11	30	54
With a mobility limitation	14	30	10	—	—	19	6	30	30
With a self-care limitation	11	14	—	—	6	7	11	17	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	46	54	14	6	—	14	11	93	88
Mean family income (dollars)	21 235	14 161	10 708	29 537	—	12 728	21 329	14 837	32 961
1 worker	158	150	—	11	25	43	91	146	181
Mean family income (dollars)	47 156	29 211	—	100 182	26 774	25 406	35 803	22 267	32 362
2 or more workers	505	409	—	—	54	94	197	318	547
Mean family income (dollars)	54 590	42 061	—	—	44 065	45 578	49 861	66 417	52 256

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	692	1 204	1 879	3 464	4 213	6 477	4 458	2 031	2 378
In labor force	508	825	1 299	2 490	2 876	4 394	3 216	1 518	1 628
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.4	68.5	69.1	71.9	68.3	67.8	72.1	74.7	68.5
Civilian labor force	508	825	1 297	2 490	2 865	4 394	3 216	1 516	1 626
Employed	487	800	1 242	2 370	2 724	4 056	3 043	1 452	1 572
Unemployed	21	25	55	120	141	338	173	64	54
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	3.0	4.2	4.8	4.9	7.7	5.4	4.2	3.3
Not in labor force	184	379	580	974	1 337	2 083	1 242	513	750
Institutionalized persons	—	—	19	—	116	82	—	—	86
Enrolled in school	8	75	88	169	148	156	170	74	124
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	93	173	196	367	579	1 094	583	216	316
Females 16 years and over	362	585	908	1 711	2 165	3 341	2 291	970	1 236
In labor force	259	346	550	1 063	1 323	2 073	1 509	643	742
Percent of females 16 years and over	71.5	59.1	60.6	62.1	61.1	62.0	65.9	66.3	60.0
Civilian labor force	259	346	548	1 063	1 323	2 073	1 509	643	742
Employed	250	330	532	1 012	1 253	1 989	1 447	624	721
Unemployed	9	16	16	51	70	84	62	19	21
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	4.6	2.9	4.8	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.0	2.8
With own children under 6 years	45	32	123	285	393	428	372	153	172
In labor force	30	24	78	192	278	330	272	115	126
With own children 6 to 17 years only	63	159	182	349	350	586	476	200	245
In labor force	57	130	149	277	307	503	407	162	200
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	89	50	193	419	499	618	520	244	259
All parents present in household in labor force	54	44	116	248	341	444	338	184	177
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	153	291	446	927	909	1 419	1 260	524	627
All parents present in household in labor force	124	225	346	657	762	1 131	1 050	414	494
Persons 16 to 19 years	66	114	153	304	290	409	350	145	206
Not enrolled in school	14	7	34	77	75	107	81	35	30
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	13	21	28	16	13	7	6
Not high school graduate	—	—	4	24	8	50	33	8	6
Employed	—	—	2	7	6	34	20	3	1
Unemployed	—	—	—	1	2	—	10	1	4
Not in labor force	—	—	2	16	—	16	3	4	1
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	487	800	1 242	2 370	2 724	4 056	3 043	1 452	1 572
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	43	93	63	105	208	255	233	116	104
Professional specialty occupations	79	97	105	203	291	384	314	103	181
Technicians and related support occupations	11	41	21	48	84	105	53	40	45
Sales occupations	62	85	85	205	197	391	371	117	129
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	100	105	155	287	466	661	446	160	167
Private household occupations	—	—	3	2	3	—	18	12	11
Protective service occupations	8	—	7	29	23	40	22	11	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	63	66	147	264	335	589	355	156	220
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	13	102	260	238	141	71	221	116
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	50	154	269	343	330	409	397	199	224
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39	112	175	373	325	586	443	201	227
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	13	60	137	118	265	128	68	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13	21	50	114	106	230	192	48	72
Construction	15	37	82	108	125	262	170	84	90
Manufacturing	174	342	489	772	646	1 153	966	385	527
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	7	55	171	164	198	150	150	64	44
Wholesale and retail trade	137	159	193	423	441	908	787	297	291
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	29	38	55	243	245	116	41	42
Business and repair services	16	17	28	88	76	154	100	45	38
Professional and related services	114	111	198	368	560	775	492	222	316
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	487	800	1 242	2 370	2 724	4 056	3 043	1 452	1 572
Private wage and salary workers	399	713	983	1 815	2 044	3 411	2 458	1 071	1 266
Government workers	31	65	77	212	368	381	346	132	148
Local government workers	23	32	55	169	192	269	271	71	124
Self-employed workers	52	17	169	314	296	223	220	229	146
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	543	907	1 412	2 633	3 153	4 694	3 351	1 625	1 772
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	390	662	1 063	2 029	2 476	3 467	2 515	1 268	1 281
50 to 52 weeks	311	528	801	1 502	1 784	2 259	1 954	909	978
40 to 49 weeks	32	61	106	236	304	365	252	142	130
27 to 39 weeks	19	18	61	118	154	432	139	98	74
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	90	129	186	357	350	779	501	191	269
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	586	1 017	1 626	3 008	3 419	5 152	3 776	1 749	1 900
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	—	57	88	103	210	113	76	68
With a mobility limitation	—	—	40	43	48	104	66	40	31
In labor force	—	—	4	9	6	15	25	15	6
With a self-care limitation	5	—	38	64	70	173	64	50	52
With a work disability	25	51	119	215	241	454	283	150	149
In labor force	—	18	46	110	103	217	155	86	69
Prevented from working	18	27	67	86	103	211	106	57	58
No work disability	561	966	1 507	2 793	3 178	4 698	3 493	1 599	1 751
In labor force	495	800	1 215	2 291	2 692	4 046	2 965	1 370	1 485
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	106	187	232	456	667	1 243	682	280	390
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	14	45	72	91	181	114	37	68
With a mobility limitation	6	7	38	45	68	107	85	28	55
With a self-care limitation	26	7	20	40	48	132	76	24	28
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	36	51	53	106	112	300	168	48	86
Mean family income (dollars)	22 919	19 820	23 645	18 698	14 576	18 697	23 373	15 707	20 709
1 worker	41	143	169	321	394	589	410	152	158
Mean family income (dollars)	36 392	34 564	33 570	31 261	25 018	29 840	30 840	31 029	26 591
2 or more workers	166	268	464	884	1 051	1 445	1 073	542	562
Mean family income (dollars)	46 195	55 354	48 619	45 572	44 530	41 577	49 306	44 705	47 176

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-- Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County					
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	52 251	52 251	13 380	20 325	1 802	1 405	2 342	3 779	1 948	2 082
Less than \$5,000 -----	1 768	1 768	659	663	56	33	44	69	48	76
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	5 133	5 133	1 957	1 759	211	130	48	159	135	343
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 571	4 571	1 405	1 537	121	120	141	177	132	180
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	9 579	9 579	2 468	3 799	287	356	268	562	272	378
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	9 119	9 119	2 266	3 575	333	281	340	520	432	388
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	11 324	11 324	2 636	4 584	451	313	558	882	515	498
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	8 087	8 087	1 550	3 319	253	130	590	1 056	333	203
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 618	1 618	281	637	51	15	177	244	48	16
\$100,000 or more -----	1 052	1 052	158	452	39	27	176	110	33	
Median (dollars) -----	30 632	30 632	25 859	31 583	31 290	27 889	42 500	41 696	33 828	26 649
Mean (dollars) -----	35 319	35 319	30 062	36 630	34 674	31 277	54 620	44 251	37 794	27 557
Families -----	37 767	37 767	9 314	14 209	1 245	891	1 903	2 912	1 475	1 499
Median income (dollars) -----	35 605	35 605	30 957	37 155	39 030	31 096	46 365	46 418	36 558	29 792
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	49 301	49 301	11 522	18 519	1 637	1 274	3 021	3 606	2 031	1 654
Median income (dollars) -----	21 956	21 956	20 182	23 625	25 183	19 116	24 818	30 945	22 791	21 220
Mean year-round full-time workers -----	54.9	54.9	52.1	57.8	54.9	55.3	54.0	64.8	55.3	52.8
Median income (dollars) -----	30 023	30 023	28 251	30 734	31 429	26 486	34 911	36 684	28 892	27 855
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	49 261	49 261	12 955	18 882	1 689	1 242	2 341	3 384	1 913	1 873
Median income (dollars) -----	9 394	9 394	8 570	9 690	8 888	10 419	10 008	11 894	8 644	8 622
Mean year-round full-time workers -----	30.6	30.6	27.5	30.4	25.3	36.9	30.7	35.2	34.8	26.1
Median income (dollars) -----	16 884	16 884	16 625	17 031	16 547	16 875	19 464	19 365	16 310	16 695
Per capita income (dollars) -----	13 428	13 428	11 435	14 447	13 708	13 445	18 666	16 390	13 668	10 525
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	52 251	52 251	13 380	20 325	1 802	1 405	2 342	3 779	1 948	2 082
With earnings -----	42 326	42 326	10 209	16 579	1 382	1 165	2 134	3 408	1 709	1 611
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	35 360	35 360	31 074	36 362	35 375	31 643	52 254	42 898	37 085	28 148
With Social Security income -----	14 154	14 154	3 973	5 185	567	317	383	581	423	548
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 257	8 257	8 118	8 497	8 618	8 771	8 421	8 745	8 001	8 125
With public assistance income -----	4 516	4 516	2 012	1 483	133	103	80	119	153	371
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 307	4 307	4 349	4 447	3 694	6 068	5 245	5 228	3 874	4 794
With retirement income -----	8 267	8 267	2 189	3 283	354	217	378	447	221	328
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	6 733	6 733	5 486	7 728	8 874	6 296	9 619	8 610	5 289	4 984
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	39 954	39 954	34 449	41 156	40 189	35 759	60 091	48 821	39 422	29 573
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 088	38 088	29 832	40 106	38 478	36 181	60 953	49 092	41 308	26 863
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	41 783	41 783	39 716	42 192	41 416	35 324	59 334	48 505	37 481	33 915
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	43 845	43 845	40 829	44 764	42 659	38 935	62 527	52 144	40 371	35 558
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	44 365	44 365	39 193	45 736	43 037	39 971	64 184	53 516	43 247	34 533
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	43 404	43 404	42 259	43 934	42 403	38 072	61 114	50 615	38 006	36 845
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	19 145	19 145	15 193	21 793	22 537	24 434	20 795	23 695	40 808	14 010
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	15 714	15 714	11 689	19 463	12 423	26 584	17 578	19 525	42 508	12 161
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	26 663	26 663	25 010	26 983	32 652	20 901	24 385	31 503	35 510	19 665
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	37 767	37 767	9 314	14 209	1 245	891	1 903	2 912	1 475	1 499
Householder worked in 1989 -----	30 716	30 716	7 178	11 662	990	729	1 715	2 583	1 270	1 198
With related children under 18 years -----	19 452	19 452	5 212	7 315	550	477	911	1 610	772	982
With related children under 5 years -----	8 037	8 037	2 309	3 150	241	211	323	620	317	440
Married-couple families -----	31 025	31 025	6 796	11 744	1 087	673	1 742	2 553	1 159	1 006
Householder worked in 1989 -----	25 637	25 637	5 407	9 699	860	571	1 574	2 291	992	849
With related children under 18 years -----	14 615	14 615	3 261	5 549	456	320	823	1 366	541	565
With related children under 5 years -----	6 119	6 119	1 385	2 521	216	162	299	540	239	241
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 359	5 359	2 137	1 949	132	185	91	293	210	418
Householder worked in 1989 -----	3 878	3 878	1 429	1 523	108	125	79	236	172	283
With related children under 18 years -----	3 960	3 960	1 681	1 432	79	126	48	196	165	349
With related children under 5 years -----	1 601	1 601	794	513	25	33	24	62	54	176
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	19 196	19 196	5 520	8 046	667	732	692	1 093	736	838
Nonfamily householder -----	14 484	14 484	4 066	6 116	557	514	439	867	473	583
65 years and over -----	5 659	5 659	1 749	2 093	250	127	97	180	137	270
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	135 919	135 919	34 022	51 558	4 543	3 358	6 697	10 200	5 302	5 349
Persons under 18 years -----	36 884	36 884	9 871	13 497	1 077	790	1 763	3 030	1 444	1 728
Related children under 18 years -----	36 700	36 700	9 775	13 470	1 077	790	1 754	3 030	1 437	1 711
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	26 082	26 082	6 700	9 316	774	511	1 377	2 209	1 021	1 181
Persons 65 years and over -----	16 378	16 378	4 521	5 956	698	372	454	643	406	649
Persons 75 years and over -----	6 755	6 755	1 906	2 477	291	148	185	217	143	255
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	2 939	2 939	1 347	918	50	80	56	93	84	290
Percent below poverty level -----	7.8	7.8	14.5	6.5	4.0	9.0	2.9	3.2	5.7	19.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 804	1 804	745	624	32	36	47	55	72	147
With related children under 18 years -----	2 502	2 502	1 232	786	29	57	47	88	83	268
With related children under 5 years -----	1 408	1 408	717	438	9	11	27	48	50	170
Married-couple families -----	881	881	268	271	33	17	16	14	20	65
Householder worked in 1989 -----	573	573	154	179	15	-	16	14	20	33
With related children under 18 years -----	592	592	210	188	12	8	16	12	19	56
With related children under 5 years -----	398	398	133	144	-	-	10	12	19	22
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 961	1 961	1 031	621	17	63	40	76	59	225
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 152	1 152	558	422	17	36	31	41	47	114
With related children under 18 years -----	1 823	1 823	981	575	17	49	31	76	59	212
With related children under 5 years -----	956	956	556	277	9	11	17	36	26	148
Unrelated individuals -----	3 646	3 646	1 337	1 334	122	87	94	132	132	170
Nonfamily householder -----	2 041	2 041	734	780	68	48	32	101	44	80
65 years and over -----	864	864	315	299	53	9	12	4	6	50
Persons -----	13 425	13 425	5 970	4 262	248	272	309	417	409	1 094
Percent below poverty level -----	9.9	9.9	17.5	8.3	5.5	8.1	4.6	4.1	7.7	20.5
Persons under 18 years -----	5 638	5 638	2 931	1 550	38	76	125	173	179	542
Related children under 18 years -----	5 456	5 456	2 835	1 523	38	76	116	173	172	525
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	3 389	3 389	1 736	943	32	61	83	108	96	294
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 167	1 167	390	418	59	29	12	4	6	59
Persons 75 years and over -----	663	663	181	284	37	16	-	2	-	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	4 593	4 593	1 980	1 630	114	61	149	156	180	232
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	18 424	18 424	7 510	6 102	480	482	400	553	536	1 407
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	36 648	36 648	12 421	12 334	997	989	1 198	1 441	1 193	2 149

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.								Beloit city, Rock County	
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 476	1 636	1 629	422	804	1 027	1 334	1 135	366	2 103
Less than \$5,000	121	56	13	—	52	31	44	20	48	160
\$5,000 to \$9,999	201	156	150	26	123	45	96	102	162	441
\$10,000 to \$14,999	122	188	154	41	104	68	92	86	51	247
\$15,000 to \$24,999	212	351	285	32	151	154	197	143	20	457
\$25,000 to \$34,999	237	326	319	67	143	107	211	148	49	373
\$35,000 to \$49,999	308	367	398	103	110	268	280	235	36	292
\$50,000 to \$74,999	183	180	232	123	92	299	289	273	—	127
\$75,000 to \$99,999	61	12	71	24	11	30	61	69	—	6
\$100,000 or more	31	—	7	6	18	25	64	59	—	—
Median (dollars)	27 754	27 895	31 721	37 296	23 333	41 614	36 125	39 766	8 561	18 254
Mean (dollars)	32 690	29 032	34 299	42 278	37 181	41 489	44 718	43 934	14 355	21 991
Families	1 008	1 212	1 264	339	557	816	933	953	68	1 334
Median income (dollars)	33 362	31 364	36 618	40 469	26 995	44 837	41 250	43 781	30 385	23 527
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 598	1 491	1 517	478	701	1 093	1 268	1 114	204	1 573
Median income (dollars)	16 826	20 475	23 197	27 258	16 619	27 089	25 107	28 605	9 297	16 936
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.1	50.6	62.0	63.4	44.9	54.7	53.8	61.0	34.3	49.4
Median income (dollars)	28 000	28 694	28 798	33 750	26 475	32 045	34 464	35 509	20 000	25 052
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 793	1 501	1 557	383	820	953	1 388	1 029	283	1 870
Median income (dollars)	6 668	9 198	10 959	10 516	8 011	11 705	11 292	10 779	7 014	7 459
Percent year-round full-time workers	20.7	32.2	40.5	31.6	29.1	43.0	32.9	28.2	11.7	25.7
Median income (dollars)	16 436	16 162	18 076	15 893	16 801	19 474	18 914	21 094	14 554	13 877
Per capita income (dollars)	11 104	11 262	12 684	14 635	14 734	15 339	17 478	16 148	9 578	8 711
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 476	1 636	1 629	422	804	1 027	1 334	1 135	366	2 103
With earnings	1 141	1 258	1 355	374	616	855	1 049	974	169	1 508
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 252	30 985	35 309	40 931	41 191	40 515	42 952	43 139	18 877	23 680
With Social Security income	410	538	452	104	237	292	384	299	234	606
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 468	8 294	8 771	8 573	7 675	9 404	8 603	9 649	5 770	7 403
With public assistance income	205	206	78	11	113	25	46	61	101	441
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 360	3 885	4 326	1 520	4 087	4 238	5 817	3 400	2 300	3 472
With retirement income	204	293	256	19	160	221	267	139	66	292
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 957	4 761	6 295	10 497	4 025	5 391	6 961	6 870	2 006	4 951
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	38 856	31 980	38 572	43 542	46 232	45 763	51 593	46 860	24 923	25 536
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 797	30 901	39 156	42 150	29 988	47 177	40 049	43 720	18 675	23 121
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 996	33 005	38 059	44 715	59 654	44 753	60 643	49 669	29 569	28 742
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 920	35 021	41 815	43 919	54 419	45 662	57 403	50 498	23 721	31 957
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 496	37 226	44 795	43 717	36 094	47 462	48 339	49 693	26 659	32 259
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 661	33 395	39 404	44 071	67 902	44 300	63 344	51 135	21 871	31 654
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 770	17 642	20 048	35 000	17 275	32 405	16 162	15 705	7 365	11 812
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 128	14 175	14 100	35 000	11 495	23 226	12 183	11 949	7 365	9 552
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 864	30 718	28 594	—	23 697	37 650	28 498	28 948	—	18 083
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 008	1 212	1 264	339	557	816	933	953	68	1 334
Householder worked in 1989	780	928	1 007	288	406	662	753	797	68	954
With related children under 18 years	601	626	622	165	281	357	414	453	29	787
With related children under 5 years	318	235	179	50	108	103	154	113	21	429
Married-couple families	705	994	1 051	303	427	780	788	855	44	897
Householder worked in 1989	589	754	842	257	327	639	642	711	44	679
With related children under 18 years	362	452	479	140	185	353	316	381	17	463
With related children under 5 years	206	147	165	50	81	103	107	89	17	253
Female householder, no husband present	251	167	173	11	114	11	123	86	12	386
Householder worked in 1989	139	127	125	11	63	4	94	74	12	233
With related children under 18 years	209	132	120	11	80	4	93	67	12	283
With related children under 5 years	101	53	14	—	22	—	47	24	4	142
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	616	585	483	120	325	255	518	212	355	1 034
Nonfamily householder	468	424	365	83	247	211	401	182	298	769
65 years and over	197	171	153	36	102	101	158	79	194	308
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 709	4 218	4 341	1 220	2 027	2 800	3 311	3 095	542	5 225
Persons under 18 years	1 081	1 077	1 142	332	515	667	768	864	55	1 651
Related children under 18 years	1 074	1 077	1 132	332	508	667	761	864	55	1 614
Related children 5 to 17 years	736	745	827	279	344	534	528	677	24	1 039
Persons 65 years and over	499	587	576	118	308	395	469	373	194	684
Persons 75 years and over	219	247	172	64	104	124	166	121	128	331
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	161	128	44	5	70	40	53	91	25	271
Percent below poverty level	16.0	10.6	3.5	1.5	12.6	4.9	5.7	9.5	36.8	20.3
Householder worked in 1989	95	71	24	—	28	32	45	72	25	135
With related children under 18 years	161	95	44	—	46	20	46	76	18	242
With related children under 5 years	83	69	19	—	28	14	26	52	10	164
Married-couple families	16	61	5	—	21	40	7	39	13	46
Householder worked in 1989	10	28	—	—	10	32	7	27	13	28
With related children under 18 years	16	28	—	—	10	20	—	33	6	36
With related children under 5 years	16	21	—	—	10	14	—	28	6	36
Female householder, no husband present	140	59	39	—	49	—	46	45	12	216
Householder worked in 1989	80	35	24	—	18	—	38	38	12	107
With related children under 18 years	140	59	39	—	36	—	46	45	12	197
With related children under 5 years	62	40	14	—	18	—	26	24	4	119
Unrelated individuals	154	79	49	10	92	19	65	8	143	366
Nonfamily householder	101	43	23	6	68	7	38	8	111	193
65 years and over	29	11	15	6	24	7	20	8	60	69
Persons	682	455	212	41	310	149	261	280	226	1 315
Percent below poverty level	18.4	10.8	4.9	3.4	15.3	5.3	7.9	9.0	41.7	25.2
Persons under 18 years	359	182	114	21	115	47	132	131	37	643
Related children under 18 years	352	182	104	21	108	47	125	131	37	606
Related children 5 to 17 years	252	71	49	17	45	35	76	38	16	358
Persons 65 years and over	29	39	15	6	36	19	20	21	60	85
Persons 75 years and over	19	16	—	6	22	7	8	—	42	37
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	226	157	41	4	163	64	114	26	8	582
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	952	681	316	102	505	218	359	321	262	1 651
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 469	1 139	914	237	790	388	674	614	351	2 640

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belait city, Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 068	1 771	1 459	1 551	1 414	40	15	—	993
Less than \$5,000	67	96	121	56	13	—	—	—	61
\$5,000 to \$9,999	343	309	201	156	133	—	—	—	69
\$10,000 to \$14,999	180	259	122	188	118	12	9	—	91
\$15,000 to \$24,999	378	396	212	333	240	8	—	—	198
\$25,000 to \$34,999	383	269	231	292	294	—	—	—	154
\$35,000 to \$49,999	498	277	308	344	330	10	6	—	241
\$50,000 to \$74,999	203	133	183	175	220	10	—	—	146
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	21	56	7	59	—	—	—	27
\$100,000 or more	—	11	25	—	7	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars)	26 701	20 866	27 418	27 125	31 731	28 750	12 083	—	31 399
Mean (dollars)	27 671	24 800	32 194	28 561	34 659	36 133	21 646	—	33 006
Families	1 485	1 272	991	1 133	1 113	40	—	—	697
Median income (dollars)	30 088	22 043	33 147	30 964	36 115	28 750	—	—	37 036
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 640	1 417	1 582	1 365	1 320	46	6	—	899
Median income (dollars)	21 358	15 612	16 601	20 722	23 697	15 000	36 250	—	25 025
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.2	48.0	46.2	50.9	62.1	54.3	—	—	57.8
Median income (dollars)	27 855	24 212	27 886	29 028	29 087	17 917	—	—	31 198
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 868	1 662	1 787	1 424	1 371	45	9	—	1 045
Median income (dollars)	8 600	8 038	6 680	9 126	11 050	4 792	11 250	—	8 591
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.1	27.5	20.8	31.5	40.6	20.0	—	—	24.2
Median income (dollars)	16 695	15 511	16 436	16 218	17 710	12 250	—	—	17 554
Per capita income (dollars)	10 552	8 721	10 980	11 251	12 646	12 316	21 646	—	12 944
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 068	1 771	1 459	1 551	1 414	40	15	—	993
With earnings	1 611	1 345	1 130	1 173	1 170	30	15	—	775
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 148	25 030	31 670	30 639	36 087	40 432	19 366	—	33 696
With Social Security income	543	495	404	531	381	15	—	—	310
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 070	8 085	8 380	8 328	8 591	7 755	—	—	8 446
With public assistance income	371	433	205	206	71	5	—	—	111
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 794	4 897	5 360	3 885	4 278	1 727	—	—	4 968
With retirement income	323	308	198	286	218	—	—	—	208
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 008	4 022	7 786	4 633	6 794	—	—	—	6 612
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	29 751	26 527	38 232	31 519	38 814	36 133	—	—	38 618
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 863	20 257	27 438	30 673	39 723	47 179	—	—	40 946
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 494	34 398	53 337	32 347	37 963	30 814	—	—	36 997
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 909	35 033	47 245	34 662	41 732	37 403	—	—	40 045
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 533	31 310	37 578	37 243	44 707	55 192	—	—	45 053
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 692	37 737	57 140	32 717	39 181	30 814	—	—	36 725
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 010	15 696	14 770	17 256	20 469	—	—	—	26 384
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 161	11 958	10 128	13 517	15 515	—	—	—	17 520
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 665	25 494	37 864	30 718	28 413	—	—	—	36 860
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 485	1 272	991	1 133	1 113	40	—	—	697
Householder worked in 1989	1 198	868	769	856	890	30	—	—	581
With related children under 18 years	982	790	590	596	560	18	—	—	289
With related children under 5 years	440	402	313	229	157	10	—	—	111
Married-couple families	992	687	688	926	940	37	—	—	607
Householder worked in 1989	849	485	578	693	761	27	—	—	491
With related children under 18 years	565	306	351	428	443	15	—	—	245
With related children under 5 years	241	143	201	141	153	10	—	—	95
Female householder, no husband present	418	525	251	161	138	—	—	—	72
Householder worked in 1989	283	335	139	121	94	—	—	—	72
With related children under 18 years	349	431	209	126	94	—	—	—	39
With related children under 5 years	176	232	101	53	4	—	—	—	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	838	798	616	575	411	—	15	—	366
Nonfamily householder	583	499	468	418	301	—	15	—	296
65 years and over	270	139	197	171	137	—	6	—	140
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 321	4 938	3 647	3 933	3 824	114	15	—	2 442
Persons under 18 years	1 728	1 698	1 053	1 019	1 025	25	—	—	575
Related children under 18 years	1 711	1 676	1 046	1 019	1 015	25	—	—	572
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 181	1 119	715	699	750	12	—	—	406
Persons 65 years and over	630	519	488	569	473	23	6	—	386
Persons 75 years and over	245	237	219	247	157	10	—	—	148
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	281	327	161	128	27	—	—	—	23
Percent below poverty level	18.9	25.7	16.2	11.3	2.4	—	—	—	3.3
Householder worked in 1989	147	153	95	71	7	—	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years	268	301	161	95	27	—	—	—	23
With related children under 5 years	170	143	83	69	9	—	—	—	7
Married-couple families	56	45	16	61	5	—	—	—	9
Householder worked in 1989	33	16	10	28	—	—	—	—	9
With related children under 18 years	56	37	16	28	5	—	—	—	9
With related children under 5 years	22	10	16	21	5	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	225	263	140	59	22	—	—	—	14
Householder worked in 1989	114	124	80	35	7	—	—	—	14
With related children under 18 years	212	245	140	59	22	—	—	—	14
With related children under 5 years	148	127	62	40	4	—	—	—	7
Unrelated individuals	170	249	154	75	49	—	—	—	87
Nonfamily householder	80	91	101	43	23	—	—	—	54
65 years and over	50	30	29	11	15	—	—	—	31
Persons	1 076	1 503	682	451	160	—	—	—	173
Percent below poverty level	20.2	30.4	18.7	11.5	4.2	—	—	—	7.1
Persons under 18 years	542	832	359	182	79	—	—	—	53
Related children under 18 years	525	810	352	182	69	—	—	—	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	294	569	252	71	38	—	—	—	42
Persons 65 years and over	50	61	29	39	15	—	—	—	31
Persons 75 years and over	20	32	19	16	—	—	—	—	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	214	590	226	157	41	—	—	—	82
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 389	1 661	952	677	264	—	—	—	205
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 131	2 632	1 469	1 071	747	24	9	—	508

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.		Janesville city, Rock County							
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 018	582	542	1 310	1 119	1 568	1 778	1 360	1 545	1 645
Less than \$5,000	37	—	51	67	83	95	56	39	23	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999	77	66	156	88	180	246	211	133	130	102
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81	47	107	78	96	171	106	121	156	124
\$15,000 to \$24,999	153	73	92	257	313	329	287	297	351	365
\$25,000 to \$34,999	141	80	81	285	223	254	333	340	247	253
\$35,000 to \$49,999	200	94	18	278	133	315	451	243	352	438
\$50,000 to \$74,999	210	143	30	120	77	143	244	171	233	269
\$75,000 to \$99,999	61	28	7	53	9	15	51	16	53	24
\$100,000 or more	58	51	—	84	5	—	39	—	—	32
Median (dollars)	36 471	39 643	12 972	30 854	20 829	23 451	31 371	27 562	31 162	32 205
Mean (dollars)	46 703	46 762	18 554	47 318	24 129	26 435	34 790	29 941	32 561	35 073
Families	690	491	199	838	725	1 033	1 229	869	1 063	1 219
Median income (dollars)	44 583	44 236	17 679	37 035	21 821	26 855	38 987	30 373	34 785	38 160
Males 15 years and over, with income	938	532	357	1 122	994	1 362	1 621	1 188	1 330	1 393
Median income (dollars)	25 645	28 659	14 107	24 882	14 871	18 319	25 162	21 200	23 274	22 754
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.7	59.8	58.5	61.5	53.4	57.0	55.4	54.0	52.5	56.4
Median income (dollars)	34 278	36 786	18 092	31 408	22 009	25 412	31 429	25 616	31 302	31 636
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 044	547	444	1 229	1 036	1 383	1 664	1 271	1 455	1 530
Median income (dollars)	12 079	9 226	7 531	8 650	7 257	8 779	8 738	9 920	9 675	11 276
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.0	23.6	22.1	21.6	29.3	31.5	33.2	33.2	27.7	31.2
Median income (dollars)	20 000	21 458	12 833	17 841	13 469	14 837	16 547	18 333	16 211	16 732
Per capita income (dollars)	18 899	16 851	10 063	19 085	9 271	10 755	13 716	12 060	13 720	14 521
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 018	582	542	1 310	1 119	1 568	1 778	1 360	1 545	1 645
With earnings	783	500	335	1 065	898	1 296	1 366	1 127	1 146	1 263
Mean earnings (dollars)	44 497	45 826	21 796	41 184	23 683	26 124	35 665	29 767	33 252	33 056
With Social Security income	303	151	221	307	212	413	550	356	527	612
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 583	10 706	6 019	8 779	8 291	7 257	8 463	7 610	8 668	9 254
With public assistance income	26	42	111	196	196	217	133	124	104	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 210	3 263	4 936	2 982	6 119	4 374	3 694	5 021	2 989	1 913
With retirement income	216	74	57	176	135	194	337	213	313	425
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 562	5 872	4 595	9 241	5 413	6 268	8 657	5 760	7 368	7 816
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	55 291	48 613	23 467	47 365	25 696	30 381	40 268	33 852	36 656	40 263
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 803	44 355	23 973	46 065	22 053	28 271	38 827	30 031	37 372	39 375
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 041	53 329	23 057	49 041	30 856	32 959	41 301	38 032	36 054	40 852
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 650	54 738	28 300	52 981	31 565	34 259	42 787	37 011	39 677	42 546
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 399	52 320	33 037	56 073	29 347	35 548	43 525	35 093	42 818	43 707
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	70 653	57 167	25 702	49 924	34 290	32 905	42 288	38 673	37 465	41 867
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 343	16 101	10 812	18 818	11 730	18 013	22 537	20 548	19 976	18 512
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 326	11 220	11 807	18 012	9 588	12 382	12 423	17 147	16 051	16 929
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 610	28 948	8 588	25 078	16 828	38 021	32 652	31 318	26 744	21 556
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	690	491	199	838	725	1 033	1 229	869	1 063	1 219
Householder worked in 1989	557	407	153	727	580	781	974	679	812	919
With related children under 18 years	313	258	112	482	443	600	543	458	507	491
With related children under 5 years	111	86	41	236	243	286	234	224	203	252
Married-couple families	563	415	144	702	468	740	1 071	700	876	1 079
Householder worked in 1989	457	343	110	608	376	581	844	514	680	814
With related children under 18 years	220	208	57	359	271	399	449	325	362	398
With related children under 5 years	69	62	29	194	147	206	209	183	151	237
Female householder, no husband present	105	69	55	114	213	214	132	125	158	114
Householder worked in 1989	83	57	43	97	160	157	108	96	103	84
With related children under 18 years	88	50	55	101	155	174	79	95	116	75
With related children under 5 years	42	24	12	42	90	68	25	26	46	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	405	107	447	577	605	710	659	665	623	527
Nonfamily householder	328	91	343	472	394	535	549	491	482	426
65 years and over	151	36	202	134	88	154	242	165	209	224
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 413	1 608	1 004	3 139	2 983	3 898	4 493	3 386	3 681	3 949
Persons under 18 years	519	523	190	851	913	1 096	1 068	863	837	892
Related children under 18 years	519	523	190	847	908	1 096	1 068	855	830	889
Related children 5 to 17 years	375	380	144	572	525	726	774	547	571	615
Persons 65 years and over	363	186	244	348	247	399	671	427	621	756
Persons 75 years and over	142	42	129	145	137	177	281	200	294	306
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	41	63	51	48	169	115	50	64	74	45
Percent below poverty level	5.9	12.8	25.6	5.7	23.3	11.1	4.1	7.4	7.0	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	33	56	33	37	134	75	32	42	35	27
With related children under 18 years	41	56	51	44	151	105	29	64	56	34
With related children under 5 years	21	41	28	26	94	68	9	36	28	23
Married-couple families	17	22	4	45	36	36	33	21	28	19
Householder worked in 1989	—	17	16	4	39	13	15	21	10	13
With related children under 18 years	—	17	22	—	39	26	12	21	10	13
With related children under 5 years	—	17	22	—	28	19	—	21	10	13
Female householder, no husband present	41	39	29	38	118	79	17	43	40	26
Householder worked in 1989	33	32	17	27	89	62	17	21	19	14
With related children under 18 years	41	39	29	38	106	79	17	43	40	21
With related children under 5 years	21	24	6	26	60	49	9	15	12	10
Unrelated individuals	44	—	139	98	155	155	122	99	87	61
Nonfamily householder	38	—	98	50	71	95	68	52	21	34
65 years and over	20	—	78	—	14	25	53	29	15	33
Persons	202	182	317	226	841	523	248	279	297	212
Percent below poverty level	8.4	11.3	31.6	7.2	28.2	13.4	5.5	8.2	8.1	5.4
Persons under 18 years	112	92	87	70	386	197	38	99	103	80
Related children under 18 years	112	92	87	66	381	197	38	91	96	77
Related children 5 to 17 years	76	20	51	39	226	120	32	49	57	45
Persons 65 years and over	20	—	78	—	36	44	59	29	45	39
Persons 75 years and over	8	—	48	—	28	30	37	29	25	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	80	—	96	143	282	182	114	95	127	75
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	257	192	406	311	1 096	825	457	438	368	313
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	486	353	626	629	1 626	1 537	966	914	900	686

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville city, Rock County—Con.						Remainder of Rock County		
	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	973	1 400	2 040	970	2 927	1 148	24	5	1 372
Less than \$5,000	7	31	39	36	59	39	—	2	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10	130	132	22	138	81	—	—	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	120	130	68	130	72	15	—	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	114	355	357	114	441	127	—	1	154
\$25,000 to \$34,999	149	281	367	123	385	254	—	—	217
\$35,000 to \$49,999	290	313	551	218	689	295	—	—	340
\$50,000 to \$74,999	206	128	354	289	824	231	9	2	301
\$75,000 to \$99,999	48	15	88	46	196	16	—	—	131
\$100,000 or more	91	27	22	54	65	33	—	—	122
Median (dollars)	42 295	27 910	34 836	42 197	41 674	35 041	13 929	16 250	43 534
Mean (dollars)	52 475	31 278	36 757	51 769	43 402	40 380	26 071	31 118	56 636
Families	794	886	1 532	757	2 203	862	16	5	1 146
Median income (dollars)	43 598	31 115	39 873	43 789	46 869	36 798	50 089	16 250	47 270
Males 15 years and over, with income	965	1 264	1 984	1 046	2 691	1 202	16	16	1 975
Median income (dollars)	30 316	19 181	24 206	26 918	31 460	24 219	27 778	7 500	22 238
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.3	55.2	57.0	62.0	66.3	56.7	—	60.0	49.7
Median income (dollars)	35 893	26 554	31 264	32 687	37 530	30 967	—	11 667	36 475
Females 15 years and over, with income	946	1 239	2 034	997	2 610	1 044	25	3	1 344
Median income (dollars)	10 203	10 412	9 746	11 483	12 103	8 389	12 083	33 125	8 624
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.3	36.8	26.4	36.1	35.7	37.9	—	66.7	26.6
Median income (dollars)	18 679	16 838	16 636	19 750	19 531	16 364	—	33 750	19 234
Per capita income (dollars)	19 257	13 451	14 077	17 471	16 512	14 711	12 942	11 954	19 440
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	973	1 400	2 040	970	2 927	1 148	24	5	1 372
With earnings	797	1 162	1 597	883	2 642	1 002	16	3	1 251
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 786	31 596	36 853	52 441	42 438	39 882	10 551	49 967	52 122
With Social Security income	260	315	628	118	432	234	17	2	265
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 584	8 820	8 574	7 029	9 289	8 218	13 624	1 087	9 041
With public assistance income	40	103	105	55	91	94	—	—	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 464	6 068	3 748	4 877	4 695	3 274	—	—	6 055
With retirement income	177	217	452	95	372	120	17	—	283
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 801	6 296	8 477	7 922	8 034	4 668	13 169	—	10 189
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	55 305	35 785	40 907	57 076	48 194	41 529	34 106	31 118	62 083
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 442	36 227	40 478	46 841	48 889	44 804	12 900	15 515	71 960
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 560	35 327	41 282	67 952	47 382	37 781	50 600	35 019	54 437
Married-couple families (dollars)	59 179	38 994	42 778	61 199	51 734	40 841	34 106	31 118	63 346
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 296	40 051	43 958	49 673	53 756	44 598	12 900	15 515	74 864
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 109	38 105	41 847	73 294	49 493	37 550	50 600	35 019	54 707
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 336	24 434	21 607	15 624	23 642	53 677	—	—	33 052
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 189	26 584	17 433	11 872	19 213	56 877	—	—	51 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 165	20 901	31 989	22 311	32 227	37 997	—	—	26 770
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	794	886	1 532	757	2 203	862	16	5	1 146
Householder worked in 1989	642	726	1 254	707	1 947	761	16	3	1 008
With related children under 18 years	366	476	735	402	1 222	478	7	1	509
With related children under 5 years	153	211	275	112	496	184	7	—	211
Married-couple families	686	668	1 349	664	1 916	681	16	5	1 078
Householder worked in 1989	548	568	1 101	623	1 721	582	16	3	951
With related children under 18 years	302	319	602	352	1 018	336	7	1	471
With related children under 5 years	123	162	224	95	428	133	7	—	204
Female householder, no husband present	76	185	143	64	238	118	—	—	27
Householder worked in 1989	62	125	130	55	187	116	—	—	24
With related children under 18 years	40	126	115	41	162	98	—	—	7
With related children under 5 years	18	33	43	17	50	33	—	—	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	233	732	588	333	901	446	8	—	359
Nonfamily householder	179	514	508	213	724	286	8	—	226
65 years and over	79	127	230	49	129	61	8	—	48
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 659	3 343	5 262	2 915	7 695	3 151	50	15	3 782
Persons under 18 years	704	788	1 294	859	2 280	862	9	2	904
Related children under 18 years	704	788	1 294	859	2 280	862	9	2	895
Related children 5 to 17 years	539	509	857	689	1 633	615	—	2	688
Persons 65 years and over	383	372	673	109	481	225	27	—	345
Persons 75 years and over	100	148	308	28	147	77	10	—	157
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1	78	54	46	77	46	—	2	10
Percent below poverty level	.1	8.8	3.5	6.1	3.5	5.3	—	40.0	.9
Householder worked in 1989	1	36	48	37	41	46	—	—	10
With related children under 18 years	1	57	38	37	74	45	—	—	10
With related children under 5 years	1	11	19	17	40	38	—	—	10
Married-couple families	1	15	17	6	8	16	—	2	10
Householder worked in 1989	1	—	17	6	8	16	—	—	10
With related children under 18 years	1	8	7	6	8	15	—	—	10
With related children under 5 years	1	—	7	—	8	15	—	—	10
Female householder, no husband present	—	63	37	40	66	25	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	36	31	31	33	25	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	49	31	31	66	25	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	11	12	17	32	18	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	19	87	95	38	107	72	—	—	56
Nonfamily householder	13	48	82	29	88	31	—	—	3
65 years and over	—	9	31	12	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	25	269	245	214	337	229	—	3	95
Percent below poverty level	.9	8.0	4.7	7.3	4.4	7.3	—	20.0	2.5
Persons under 18 years	3	76	78	97	142	94	—	—	19
Related children under 18 years	3	76	78	97	142	94	—	—	7
Related children 5 to 17 years	2	61	52	76	92	41	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	29	47	12	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	16	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	15	58	84	90	137	132	—	3	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25	471	350	260	445	337	23	11	140
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	265	978	829	604	1 067	707	31	11	594

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Can.									
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	852	800	14	17	85	215	382	789	1 027	
Less than \$5,000	10	9	9	—	—	—	—	52	31	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21	54	—	—	—	17	26	123	45	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47	60	—	—	—	36	29	95	68	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	121	145	—	—	18	45	24	151	154	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	135	178	5	6	34	25	67	143	107	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	193	220	—	—	23	68	93	104	268	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	232	102	—	—	5	12	113	92	299	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	48	32	—	5	5	12	24	11	30	
\$100,000 or more	45	—	—	6	—	—	6	18	25	
Median (dollars)	41 778	31 747	5 000—	84 763	32 841	27 375	37 708	23 423	41 614	
Mean (dollars)	47 166	34 084	10 708	75 248	37 634	31 932	42 921	37 476	41 489	
Families	709	613	14	17	79	151	299	557	816	
Median income (dollars)	45 236	35 660	5 000—	84 763	33 523	37 760	42 031	26 995	44 837	
Males 15 years and over, with income	915	829	14	16	126	197	432	695	1 093	
Median income (dollars)	28 068	21 039	2 500—	87 237	17 250	19 792	30 298	16 496	27 089	
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.5	53.3	—	31.3	47.6	60.9	64.4	45.3	54.7	
Median income (dollars)	35 050	25 556	—	77 197	26 500	26 250	33 952	26 475	32 045	
Females 15 years and over, with income	774	869	5	6	77	186	338	811	953	
Median income (dollars)	11 322	9 087	13 750	6 250	10 521	10 263	10 987	7 890	11 705	
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.5	31.1	—	—	44.2	39.8	33.1	29.5	43.0	
Median income (dollars)	18 702	16 250	—	—	15 625	20 833	15 952	16 801	19 474	
Per capita income (dollars)	16 017	12 268	5 354	20 241	11 419	12 966	14 872	14 683	15 339	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	852	800	14	17	85	215	382	789	1 027	
With earnings	766	707	—	11	85	185	344	601	855	
Mean earnings (dollars)	44 487	33 121	—	92 000	35 765	30 387	40 974	41 736	40 515	
With Social Security income	149	189	5	7	7	71	89	237	292	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 167	7 732	14 098	14 358	5 766	9 738	8 711	7 675	9 404	
With public assistance income	28	59	—	—	—	7	6	113	25	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 963	4 831	—	—	—	4 810	1 348	4 087	4 238	
With retirement income	75	101	5	6	7	38	19	160	221	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 471	6 027	3 437	13 579	10 000	3 430	10 497	4 025	5 391	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	50 769	36 459	10 708	75 248	38 593	36 788	44 533	46 232	45 763	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 731	35 723	—	100 182	35 154	33 401	41 689	29 988	47 177	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 961	37 111	10 708	29 537	40 699	38 619	47 106	59 654	44 753	
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 379	39 701	10 708	75 248	39 910	42 511	44 825	54 419	45 662	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 802	41 151	—	100 182	36 943	45 858	42 761	36 094	47 462	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 034	38 612	10 708	29 537	41 528	40 905	46 522	67 902	44 300	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 922	24 303	—	—	28 000	18 389	35 000	17 275	32 405	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 965	19 422	—	—	28 000	7 021	35 000	11 495	23 226	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 711	33 906	—	—	—	29 125	—	23 697	37 650	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	709	613	14	17	79	151	299	557	816	
Householder worked in 1989	636	509	—	11	72	117	258	406	662	
With related children under 18 years	388	294	—	11	30	62	147	281	357	
With related children under 5 years	124	133	—	5	6	22	40	108	103	
Married-couple families	637	478	14	17	68	111	266	427	780	
Householder worked in 1989	570	410	—	11	61	81	230	327	639	
With related children under 18 years	348	205	—	11	24	36	125	185	353	
With related children under 5 years	112	106	—	5	6	12	40	81	103	
Female householder, no husband present	55	92	—	—	6	35	11	114	11	
Householder worked in 1989	49	56	—	—	6	31	11	63	4	
With related children under 18 years	34	67	—	—	6	26	11	80	4	
With related children under 5 years	12	21	—	—	—	10	—	22	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	192	290	—	—	10	72	120	310	255	
Nonfamily householder	143	187	—	—	6	64	83	232	211	
65 years and over	51	76	—	—	—	16	36	96	100	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 505	2 151	28	62	285	517	1 106	2 012	2 800	
Persons under 18 years	750	582	—	28	58	117	307	515	667	
Related children under 18 years	750	575	—	28	58	117	307	508	667	
Related children 5 to 17 years	576	406	—	21	46	77	267	344	534	
Persons 65 years and over	162	181	19	11	18	103	95	302	395	
Persons 75 years and over	70	66	10	—	—	15	54	104	124	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	16	38	9	—	—	17	5	70	40	
Percent below poverty level	2.3	6.2	64.3	—	—	11.3	1.7	12.6	4.9	
Householder worked in 1989	14	26	—	—	—	17	—	28	32	
With related children under 18 years	14	38	—	—	—	17	—	46	20	
With related children under 5 years	8	12	—	—	—	10	—	28	14	
Married-couple families	6	4	9	—	—	—	5	21	40	
Householder worked in 1989	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	32	
With related children under 18 years	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	20	
With related children under 5 years	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	10	14	
Female householder, no husband present	10	34	—	—	—	17	—	49	—	
Householder worked in 1989	8	22	—	—	—	17	—	18	—	
With related children under 18 years	10	34	—	—	—	17	—	36	—	
With related children under 5 years	4	8	—	—	—	10	—	18	—	
Unrelated individuals	25	60	—	—	4	—	10	92	19	
Nonfamily householder	13	13	—	—	—	—	6	68	7	
65 years and over	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	24	7	
Persons	80	180	18	—	4	52	41	310	149	
Percent below poverty level	3.2	8.4	64.3	—	1.4	10.1	3.7	15.4	5.3	
Persons under 18 years	31	85	—	—	—	35	21	115	47	
Related children under 18 years	31	78	—	—	—	35	21	108	47	
Related children 5 to 17 years	16	55	—	—	—	11	17	45	35	
Persons 65 years and over	4	6	9	—	—	—	6	36	19	
Persons 75 years and over	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	22	7	
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	19	48	18	—	—	—	4	163	64	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	108	199	18	—	4	52	102	505	218	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	374	486	18	—	68	167	213	781	388	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	316	553	807	1 604	2 118	3 257	2 247	954	1 108
Less than \$5,000	7	20	14	30	52	73	76	22	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19	36	50	129	178	353	183	69	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11	39	42	117	268	336	216	83	94
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	70	139	292	460	679	441	162	212
\$25,000 to \$34,999	70	68	129	301	367	649	365	206	206
\$35,000 to \$49,999	80	141	220	375	426	608	494	206	245
\$50,000 to \$74,999	79	130	171	281	269	487	339	127	168
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	41	29	43	46	51	91	52	49
\$100,000 or more	6	8	13	36	52	21	42	27	15
Median (dollars)	35 673	39 861	36 756	32 103	26 942	27 201	30 645	31 840	31 466
Mean (dollars)	38 323	40 958	39 878	36 328	33 040	30 906	36 502	37 466	35 279
Families	243	462	686	1 311	1 557	2 334	1 651	742	836
Median income (dollars)	37 171	43 409	40 365	35 875	31 703	33 279	36 348	34 043	36 280
Males 15 years and over, with income	330	582	938	1 684	2 014	3 099	2 150	1 045	1 100
Median income (dollars)	24 207	28 556	23 846	22 238	20 100	19 226	20 980	21 125	22 313
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.0	62.2	58.0	59.1	54.2	44.8	54.6	57.0	59.6
Median income (dollars)	35 208	35 319	30 902	28 313	25 737	30 568	30 212	25 938	30 352
Females 15 years and over, with income	344	482	757	1 443	1 955	3 039	2 068	837	1 108
Median income (dollars)	9 211	11 545	8 038	9 305	10 574	8 428	10 896	9 907	9 835
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.8	33.4	33.4	35.0	35.2	27.9	37.7	36.2	29.1
Median income (dollars)	16 563	21 042	16 891	16 003	16 402	15 487	16 687	16 393	16 648
Per capita income (dollars)	13 452	15 385	13 108	12 605	12 575	12 066	13 325	12 891	12 810
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	316	553	807	1 604	2 118	3 257	2 247	954	1 108
With earnings	266	474	719	1 374	1 759	2 536	1 805	846	935
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 401	40 304	38 731	36 017	33 068	30 956	35 574	36 122	34 187
With Social Security income	81	148	197	418	575	1 084	617	237	310
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 676	8 571	8 070	7 368	7 540	7 898	8 427	8 011	8 187
With public assistance income	20	19	55	93	132	176	141	60	62
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 007	3 703	4 523	4 422	4 754	4 262	3 267	4 464	3 430
With retirement income	51	65	120	201	244	550	351	126	155
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 651	8 006	5 930	6 424	6 410	6 218	5 824	5 549	4 360
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	41 093	44 997	42 982	39 895	37 438	35 700	42 081	40 028	39 824
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 742	42 867	48 434	38 477	36 339	36 775	39 461	40 610	40 381
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 477	46 511	39 200	41 252	38 496	34 811	44 944	39 476	39 262
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 772	46 499	43 725	42 027	40 446	37 604	45 459	41 016	39 888
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 203	46 479	49 749	42 018	41 199	40 309	44 765	41 582	42 277
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 683	46 511	39 538	42 036	39 773	35 529	46 130	40 477	37 492
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	32 609	14 094	27 943	21 718	19 521	22 234	18 770	21 590	26 230
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 680	14 094	28 124	17 541	15 858	19 228	13 986	20 770	21 243
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 428	—	27 846	30 749	25 921	26 154	28 633	22 348	31 093
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	243	462	686	1 311	1 557	2 334	1 651	742	836
Householder worked in 1989	196	390	585	1 134	1 308	1 861	1 358	655	691
With related children under 18 years	101	195	313	660	781	1 086	894	374	434
With related children under 5 years	43	27	103	257	362	381	343	151	152
Married-couple families	225	440	639	1 150	1 293	2 018	1 403	695	725
Householder worked in 1989	185	368	548	1 013	1 120	1 612	1 169	614	603
With related children under 18 years	96	173	291	549	619	891	706	342	372
With related children under 5 years	38	27	95	221	300	319	267	139	131
Female householder, no husband present	18	17	26	117	206	235	199	25	79
Householder worked in 1989	11	17	16	79	145	192	142	21	59
With related children under 18 years	5	17	12	89	136	147	147	16	43
With related children under 5 years	5	—	6	25	53	53	62	5	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	113	105	172	369	715	1 176	773	271	320
Nonfamily householder	73	91	121	293	561	923	596	212	272
65 years and over	7	43	60	131	243	435	270	75	121
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	898	1 487	2 451	4 655	5 411	8 242	6 082	2 733	3 067
Persons under 18 years	249	341	661	1 347	1 438	2 053	1 808	780	900
Related children under 18 years	242	341	657	1 347	1 432	2 043	1 803	777	897
Related children 5 to 17 years	153	297	500	1 008	1 010	1 506	1 374	579	678
Persons 65 years and over	106	187	232	456	667	1 243	682	280	390
Persons 75 years and over	24	79	80	201	328	486	314	85	165
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	12	28	17	83	72	105	79	39	32
Percent below poverty level	4.9	6.1	2.5	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.3	3.8
Householder worked in 1989	12	16	8	45	38	82	50	36	21
With related children under 18 years	5	22	5	65	49	69	75	24	20
With related children under 5 years	5	11	5	31	14	35	43	14	8
Married-couple families	7	22	17	48	26	40	25	35	25
Householder worked in 1989	7	10	8	33	21	29	20	32	18
With related children under 18 years	—	16	5	32	11	21	21	20	15
With related children under 5 years	—	11	5	15	4	19	5	10	5
Female householder, no husband present	5	6	—	32	34	65	50	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	5	6	—	9	5	53	26	—	3
With related children under 18 years	5	6	—	30	26	48	50	—	5
With related children under 5 years	5	—	—	13	10	16	36	—	3
Unrelated individuals	21	8	36	66	114	219	153	45	47
Nonfamily householder	—	8	22	42	68	117	97	30	33
65 years and over	—	8	11	18	44	59	41	9	13
Persons	59	98	94	382	300	523	453	194	158
Percent below poverty level	6.6	6.6	3.8	8.2	5.5	6.3	7.4	7.1	5.2
Persons under 18 years	20	39	24	177	83	145	192	62	53
Related children under 18 years	13	39	20	177	77	135	187	61	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	18	12	133	57	85	136	42	41
Persons 65 years and over	—	21	19	27	53	82	48	11	18
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	13	13	49	44	22	7	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	34	26	19	60	80	133	142	59	52
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	102	129	160	521	530	775	645	282	288
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	188	261	418	1 203	1 609	2 124	1 450	789	720

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rock County			
	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	130 827	130 827	29 019	51 178
Native	129 456	129 456	28 563	50 568
Foreign born	1 371	1 371	456	610
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	177	177	35	122
Persons 5 years and over	121 184	121 184	26 820	47 089
Speak a language other than English	3 652	3 652	888	1 581
Do not speak English "very well"	1 035	1 035	215	464
In linguistically isolated households	260	260	40	192
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 486	31 486	7 126	11 902
Preprimary school	2 653	2 653	575	1 062
Public school	1 776	1 776	407	665
Elementary or high school	22 575	22 575	4 723	8 610
Public school	20 971	20 971	4 353	7 744
College	6 258	6 258	1 828	2 230
Public college	4 920	4 920	887	2 089
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	84 115	84 115	18 388	32 855
Less than 9th grade	5 733	5 733	1 392	1 968
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 905	11 905	3 322	4 077
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36 450	36 450	7 962	13 911
Some college, no degree	12 905	12 905	2 492	5 240
Associate degree	5 657	5 657	952	2 557
Bachelor's degree	7 695	7 695	1 294	3 634
Graduate or professional degree	3 770	3 770	974	1 468
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.0	79.0	74.4	81.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.6	13.6	12.3	15.5
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 352	1 352	1 362	1 295
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	121 184	121 184	26 820	47 089
Some house	70 036	70 036	15 229	25 480
Different house in United States	50 887	50 887	11 503	21 505
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	24 057	24 057	6 885	12 554
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	10 197	10 197	825	2 274
Different MSA/PMSEA	10 425	10 425	2 629	4 372
Not in on MSA/PMSEA	6 208	6 208	1 164	2 305
Abroad	261	261	88	104
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	63 688	63 688	13 494	25 332
Car, truck, or van	58 078	58 078	12 127	23 592
Drove alone	50 917	50 917	10 393	20 997
Carpooled	7 161	7 161	1 734	2 595
Public transportation	454	454	104	298
Other means	2 985	2 985	1 017	906
Worked at home	2 171	2 171	246	536
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	17.9	16.5	16.8
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence	51 369	51 369	9 448	22 673
Central city	40 052	40 052	8 906	20 541
Outside central city	11 317	11 317	1 042	2 132
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence	12 319	12 319	3 546	2 659
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	100 160	100 160	22 440	39 064
In labor force	68 750	68 750	14 736	27 379
Employed	64 849	64 849	13 799	25 783
Unemployed	3 811	3 811	928	1 548
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.7
Females 16 years and over	52 123	52 123	12 157	20 570
Employed	29 868	29 868	6 473	11 953
Unemployed	1 642	1 642	415	710
With own children under 6 years	8 108	8 108	1 867	3 413
In labor force	5 571	5 571	1 212	2 337
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 095	9 095	1 992	3 462
In labor force	7 352	7 352	1 554	2 804
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 219	7 219	1 752	2 614
Not enrolled in school	1 640	1 640	378	594
Unemployed or not in labor force	521	521	173	193
Not high school graduate	644	644	195	223
Employed	288	288	55	109
Unemployed	170	170	75	73
Not in labor force	186	186	65	41
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	74 083	74 083	15 890	29 436
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 461	55 461	11 556	22 144
50 to 52 weeks	40 506	40 506	8 457	16 203
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	82 486	82 486	17 982	32 800
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 754	2 754	637	1 154
With a mobility limitation	1 562	1 562	357	707
In labor force	369	369	51	221
With a self-care limitation	1 825	1 825	399	746
With a work disability	6 632	6 632	1 734	2 624
In labor force	3 125	3 125	801	1 215
Prevented from working	2 932	2 932	775	1 187
No work disability	75 854	75 854	16 248	30 176
In labor force	63 786	63 786	13 494	25 543
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 942	15 942	4 152	5 934
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 560	2 560	706	985
With a mobility limitation	1 784	1 784	471	712
With a self-care limitation	1 620	1 620	482	620

Table 20. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County			Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 356	3 834	1 589	4 474	4 328	2 554	3 772	1 583
Native	4 299	3 772	1 573	4 435	4 271	2 447	3 710	1 567
Foreign born	57	62	16	39	57	107	62	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 980	3 585	1 444	4 014	3 952	2 332	3 530	1 438
Speak a language other than English	108	152	43	143	108	156	152	43
Do not speak English "very well"	14	39	15	24	14	49	39	15
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 057	1 538	275	1 054	1 057	525	1 517	275
Preprimary school	87	124	43	85	87	59	119	43
Public school	60	74	34	66	60	59	74	34
Elementary or high school	825	509	186	799	825	374	493	186
Public school	756	492	170	762	756	353	476	170
College	145	905	46	170	145	92	905	46
Public college	139	120	46	131	139	85	120	46
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 668	1 963	1 073	2 728	2 640	1 623	1 929	1 067
Less than 9th grade	168	216	100	217	158	127	76	100
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	608	76	160	716	599	400	218	160
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 345	596	564	989	1 336	746	596	558
Some college, no degree	238	371	98	448	238	218	360	98
Associate degree	120	79	69	150	120	85	73	69
Bachelor's degree	122	272	38	158	122	47	266	38
Graduate or professional degree	67	351	44	50	67	—	340	44
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.9	85.0	75.8	65.8	71.3	67.5	84.8	75.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.1	31.7	7.6	7.6	7.2	2.9	31.4	7.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 441	941	1 202	1 785	1 441	1 377	925	1 202
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 980	3 585	1 444	4 014	3 952	2 332	3 530	1 438
Some house	2 207	1 695	853	2 054	2 179	1 255	1 651	847
Different house in United States	1 766	1 843	591	1 960	1 766	1 064	1 832	591
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 223	732	346	1 349	1 223	638	721	346
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	110	61	127	162	110	73	61	127
Different MSA/PMSA	242	849	78	325	242	278	849	78
Not in on MSA/PMSA	191	201	40	124	191	75	201	40
Abroad	7	47	—	—	7	13	47	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 967	2 009	684	1 862	1 967	1 028	1 998	678
Car, truck, or van	1 833	1 340	641	1 723	1 833	960	1 329	635
Drove alone	1 590	1 165	535	1 320	1 590	778	1 154	535
Carpooled	243	175	106	403	243	182	175	100
Public transportation	—	5	—	41	—	8	5	—
Other means	100	621	24	72	100	38	621	24
Worked at home	34	43	19	26	34	22	43	19
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	11.8	15.6	17.4	16.6	17.2	11.8	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 332	1 703	458	1 270	1 332	661	1 692	452
Central city	1 199	1 557	351	1 126	1 199	527	1 546	345
Outside central city	133	146	107	144	133	134	146	107
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	635	306	226	592	635	367	306	226
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 190	3 078	1 250	3 299	3 162	1 981	3 044	1 244
In labor force	2 186	2 145	761	2 129	2 186	1 208	2 134	755
Employed	2 010	2 030	691	1 932	2 010	1 056	2 019	685
Unemployed	176	115	70	197	176	152	115	70
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	5.4	9.2	9.3	8.1	12.6	5.4	9.3
Females 16 years and over	1 714	1 654	657	1 866	1 700	1 047	1 636	657
Employed	909	971	317	921	909	506	971	317
Unemployed	83	61	28	81	83	59	61	28
With own children under 6 years	356	271	119	373	356	191	265	119
In labor force	218	152	78	241	218	128	152	78
With own children 6 to 17 years only	289	197	95	309	289	137	191	95
In labor force	237	139	90	197	237	99	139	90
Persons 16 to 19 years	236	457	65	248	236	142	457	65
Not enrolled in school	62	49	15	67	62	44	49	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	24	30	4	45	24	28	30	4
Not high school graduate	16	24	5	51	16	26	24	5
Employed	—	—	—	16	—	7	—	—
Unemployed	8	17	—	24	8	10	17	—
Not in labor force	8	7	—	11	8	9	7	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 325	2 426	878	2 258	2 325	1 263	2 415	872
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 596	1 567	680	1 638	1 596	907	1 556	674
50 to 52 weeks	1 188	995	422	1 202	1 188	684	990	422
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 615	2 649	983	2 634	2 606	1 593	2 626	983
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	39	34	50	84	67	39	34
With a mobility limitation	51	5	30	35	51	45	5	30
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	39	34	24	30	39	22	34	24
With a work disability	350	149	96	228	350	227	149	96
In labor force	165	108	38	90	165	87	108	38
Prevented from working	169	28	49	111	169	122	28	49
No work disability	2 265	2 500	887	2 406	2 256	1 366	2 477	887
In labor force	1 924	1 973	712	1 997	1 924	1 106	1 962	712
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	575	429	267	654	556	388	418	261
With a mobility or self-care limitation	135	38	30	147	125	65	38	30
With a mobility limitation	62	28	30	108	52	53	28	30
With a self-care limitation	116	19	17	95	116	45	19	17

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rock County			
	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 849	64 849	13 799	25 783
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 673	5 673	1 353	2 394
Professional specialty occupations	7 426	7 426	1 774	2 990
Technicians and related support occupations	1 884	1 884	455	757
Sales occupations	6 540	6 540	1 395	2 823
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 798	8 798	1 634	3 524
Private household occupations	78	78	12	9
Protective service occupations	739	739	147	345
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 151	8 151	1 952	3 133
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 617	1 617	60	160
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 453	8 453	1 902	3 073
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9 893	9 893	2 073	4 265
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 714	2 714	376	1 149
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 883	2 883	666	1 161
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	49 553	49 553	11 304	20 018
Less than \$5,000	1 502	1 502	432	624
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 528	4 528	1 402	1 734
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 248	4 248	1 151	1 509
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 135	9 135	2 160	3 711
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 753	8 753	1 998	3 543
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 988	10 988	2 401	4 521
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 815	7 815	1 372	3 288
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 558	1 558	230	636
\$100,000 or more	1 026	1 026	158	452
Median (dollars)	31 143	31 143	27 620	31 717
Mean (dollars)	35 903	35 903	31 532	36 807
Families	35 756	35 756	7 804	13 963
Median income (dollars)	36 198	36 198	32 489	37 298
Per capita income (dollars)	13 821	13 821	12 440	14 578
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	49 553	49 553	11 304	20 018
With earnings	40 190	40 190	8 645	16 294
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 835	35 835	32 233	36 578
With Social Security income	13 642	13 642	3 554	5 137
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 342	8 342	8 379	8 525
With public assistance income	3 756	3 756	1 356	1 408
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 264	4 264	4 281	4 392
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	40 684	40 684	36 381	41 409
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 373	39 373	32 331	40 522
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 062	44 062	41 314	44 978
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 810	44 810	39 805	46 131
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 948	19 948	15 728	21 953
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 550	16 550	11 237	19 785
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	35 756	35 756	7 804	13 963
Householder worked in 1989	29 163	29 163	6 051	11 458
With related children under 18 years	17 891	17 891	3 980	7 135
With related children under 5 years	7 286	7 286	1 681	3 062
Married-couple families	30 014	30 014	6 154	11 564
Householder worked in 1989	24 763	24 763	4 860	9 543
With related children under 18 years	13 954	13 954	2 832	5 416
With related children under 5 years	5 817	5 817	1 185	2 445
Female householder, no husband present	4 508	4 508	1 386	1 901
Householder worked in 1989	3 315	3 315	945	1 481
With related children under 18 years	3 197	3 197	995	1 391
With related children under 5 years	1 218	1 218	423	507
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18 185	18 185	4 697	7 964
Nonfamily householder	13 797	13 797	3 500	6 055
65 years and over	5 458	5 458	1 558	2 093
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	127 636	127 636	27 682	50 632
Persons under 18 years	33 339	33 339	7 033	13 184
Related children under 18 years	33 183	33 183	6 947	13 157
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 685	23 685	4 772	9 145
Persons 65 years and over	15 942	15 942	4 152	5 934
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	2 297	2 297	770	872
Percent below poverty level	6.4	6.4	9.9	6.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 471	1 471	453	585
With related children under 18 years	1 899	1 899	692	740
With related children under 5 years	1 089	1 089	422	418
Married-couple families	783	783	195	250
Householder worked in 1989	516	516	113	165
With related children under 18 years	504	504	145	167
With related children under 5 years	353	353	104	130
Female householder, no husband present	1 453	1 453	563	596
Householder worked in 1989	897	897	328	397
With related children under 18 years	1 344	1 344	542	550
With related children under 5 years	705	705	313	271
Unrelated individuals	3 198	3 198	937	1 310
Nonfamily householder	1 792	1 792	495	770
65 years and over	774	774	225	299
Persons	10 368	10 368	3 308	3 998
Percent below poverty level	8.1	8.1	12.0	7.9
Persons under 18 years	3 919	3 919	1 404	1 452
Related children under 18 years	3 765	3 765	1 318	1 425
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 280	2 280	725	900
Persons 65 years and over	1 041	1 041	276	406
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 557	3 557	1 106	1 541
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 854	14 854	4 524	5 717

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County			Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 010	2 030	691	1 932	2 010	1 056	2 019	685
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	148	247	51	147	148	97	247	45
Professional specialty occupations -----	148	492	84	188	148	36	481	84
Technicians and related support occupations -----	51	61	35	44	51	20	61	35
Sales occupations -----	238	190	62	162	238	105	190	62
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	184	254	60	222	184	148	254	60
Private household occupations -----	—	5	—	—	—	7	5	—
Protective service occupations -----	19	43	—	26	19	—	43	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	373	268	95	305	373	183	268	95
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	17	16	—	7	17	6	16	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	370	144	70	278	370	143	144	70
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	308	169	150	395	308	210	169	150
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	40	51	67	57	40	56	51	67
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	114	90	17	101	114	45	90	17
INCOME IN 1989								
Households -----	1 744	1 229	656	1 861	1 730	970	1 212	650
Less than \$5,000 -----	58	77	52	105	49	26	77	52
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	194	131	102	362	194	123	131	102
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	157	92	71	231	157	126	92	71
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	352	172	133	392	352	256	172	133
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	357	228	118	346	352	142	222	118
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	467	273	100	292	467	187	273	94
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	143	175	57	127	143	93	175	57
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	16	50	11	6	16	6	45	11
\$100,000 or more -----	—	31	12	—	—	11	25	12
Mean (dollars) -----	28 368	30 361	23 214	20 502	28 472	23 115	30 240	23 036
Median (dollars) -----	28 791	35 058	38 120	23 411	28 937	28 284	34 495	38 133
Families -----	1 227	846	440	1 189	1 213	670	829	440
Mean income (dollars) -----	31 589	36 098	26 463	25 799	31 886	29 118	35 945	26 463
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 428	12 018	15 785	9 742	11 468	10 754	11 883	15 706
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households -----	1 744	1 229	656	1 861	1 730	970	1 212	650
With earnings -----	1 392	954	494	1 361	1 392	718	943	488
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	28 284	34 520	43 105	24 786	28 284	27 441	33 850	43 184
With Social Security income -----	488	322	203	570	483	352	316	203
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 542	9 164	7 763	7 626	8 484	8 802	9 065	7 763
With public assistance income -----	225	139	91	312	225	210	139	91
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 433	4 875	4 504	3 461	4 433	5 859	4 875	4 504
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars) -----	31 011	41 526	48 322	27 078	31 245	31 751	40 834	48 322
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	28 600	30 279	31 812	25 015	28 600	25 548	28 563	31 812
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	36 308	48 471	55 739	32 848	36 711	36 754	47 743	55 739
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 547	38 614	36 267	33 391	35 547	33 596	36 430	36 267
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	13 930	17 167	15 289	11 996	13 930	17 190	17 167	15 289
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 622	10 092	12 668	9 326	10 622	11 132	10 092	12 668
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families -----	1 227	846	440	1 189	1 213	670	829	440
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 015	654	315	850	1 015	446	643	315
With related children under 18 years -----	735	471	221	676	735	303	460	221
With related children under 5 years -----	311	256	104	368	311	150	251	104
Married-couple families -----	904	642	356	843	890	486	625	356
Householder worked in 1989 -----	762	534	269	625	762	340	523	269
With related children under 18 years -----	488	324	163	432	488	178	313	163
With related children under 5 years -----	201	190	81	237	201	86	185	81
Female householder, no husband present -----	284	162	79	313	284	164	162	79
Householder worked in 1989 -----	223	78	41	192	223	86	78	41
With related children under 18 years -----	215	127	53	221	215	112	127	53
With related children under 5 years -----	96	55	18	115	96	59	55	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	742	522	278	885	742	475	522	272
Nonfamily householder -----	517	383	216	672	517	300	383	210
65 years and over -----	213	170	94	278	213	100	170	88
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	4 294	3 047	1 584	4 411	4 266	2 478	2 985	1 578
Persons under 18 years -----	1 243	797	372	1 223	1 243	589	769	372
Related children under 18 years -----	1 226	790	372	1 196	1 226	567	762	372
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	850	541	227	746	850	353	520	227
Persons 65 years and over -----	575	429	267	654	556	388	418	261
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families -----	169	81	57	203	160	86	81	57
Percent below poverty level -----	13.8	9.6	13.0	17.1	13.2	12.8	9.8	13.0
Householder worked in 1989 -----	108	32	28	108	108	41	32	28
With related children under 18 years -----	147	81	33	185	147	86	81	33
With related children under 5 years -----	104	39	28	130	104	47	39	28
Married-couple families -----	45	6	21	38	36	16	6	21
Householder worked in 1989 -----	21	—	10	20	21	11	—	10
With related children under 18 years -----	36	6	10	28	36	16	6	10
With related children under 5 years -----	22	6	10	28	22	5	6	10
Female householder, no husband present -----	124	70	36	165	124	70	70	36
Householder worked in 1989 -----	87	27	18	88	87	30	27	18
With related children under 18 years -----	111	70	23	157	111	70	70	23
With related children under 5 years -----	82	28	18	102	82	42	28	18
Unrelated individuals -----	119	79	39	253	119	117	119	79
Nonfamily householder -----	41	66	68	124	41	36	66	68
65 years and over -----	11	20	24	49	11	19	20	24
Persons -----	634	363	229	794	616	451	363	229
Percent below poverty level -----	14.8	11.9	14.5	18.0	14.4	18.2	12.2	14.5
Persons under 18 years -----	308	163	53	313	308	228	163	53
Related children under 18 years -----	291	156	53	286	291	206	156	53
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	149	118	4	146	149	131	118	4
Persons 65 years and over -----	20	20	36	65	11	26	20	36
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	198	182	109	315	180	166	182	109
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	920	565	370	1 055	902	521	565	370

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	6 537	6 537	5 621	968	598	428
Native	6 517	6 517	5 621	968	598	416
Foreign born	20	20	—	—	—	12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	9	9	9	9	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 626	5 626	4 804	824	528	400
Speak a language other than English	178	178	110	9	27	45
Do not speak English "very well"	87	87	39	9	—	32
In linguistically isolated households	9	9	9	9	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 230	2 230	1 980	368	241	122
Preprimary school	176	176	170	32	17	6
Public school	167	167	161	32	17	6
Elementary or high school	1 816	1 816	1 619	291	184	111
Public school	1 795	1 795	1 598	284	184	111
College	238	238	191	45	40	5
Public college	217	217	170	45	19	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	3 036	3 036	2 543	439	251	250
Less than 9th grade	290	290	240	37	35	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	876	876	749	120	66	69
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 102	1 102	985	126	76	54
Some college, no degree	526	526	376	109	47	72
Associate degree	127	127	108	37	8	14
Bachelor's degree	80	80	52	10	19	8
Graduate or professional degree	35	35	33	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.6	61.6	61.1	64.2	59.8	59.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.3	7.6	3.2
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 899	1 899	1 936	2 205	1 689	992
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	5 626	5 626	4 804	824	528	400
Same house	2 258	2 258	1 779	359	193	274
Different house in United States	3 336	3 336	3 001	453	335	126
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 095	2 095	1 940	265	152	54
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	148	148	140	43	9	—
Different MSA/PMSA	977	977	811	115	146	72
Not in an MSA/PMSA	116	116	110	30	28	—
Abroad	32	32	24	12	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	2 060	2 060	1 722	249	220	221
Car, truck, or van	1 808	1 808	1 483	218	149	215
Drove alone	1 230	1 230	986	116	120	146
Carpooled	578	578	497	102	29	69
Public transportation	55	55	55	—	19	—
Other means	193	193	180	31	52	6
Worked at home	4	4	4	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	19.5	19.4	16.6	18.9	20.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 366	1 366	1 136	174	121	136
Central city	1 267	1 267	1 069	174	121	102
Outside central city	99	99	67	—	—	34
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	694	694	586	75	99	85
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	4 068	4 068	3 398	575	370	318
In labor force	2 647	2 647	2 251	344	256	246
Employed	2 108	2 108	1 770	270	228	221
Unemployed	521	521	463	74	28	25
Percent of civilian labor force	19.8	19.8	20.7	21.5	10.9	10.2
Females 16 years and over	2 312	2 312	1 996	353	232	200
Employed	1 103	1 103	940	137	117	133
Unemployed	319	319	297	52	18	14
With own children under 6 years	579	579	556	133	50	10
In labor force	325	325	318	58	25	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	557	557	479	95	59	48
In labor force	494	494	434	87	59	48
Persons 16 to 19 years	478	478	404	76	34	42
Not enrolled in school	103	103	73	13	16	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	59	59	40	—	—	8
Not high school graduate	65	65	35	—	8	19
Employed	19	19	8	—	8	11
Unemployed	23	23	23	—	—	—
Not in labor force	23	23	4	—	—	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 689	2 689	2 229	329	272	232
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 096	2 096	1 730	258	211	186
50 to 52 weeks	1 120	1 120	909	151	87	127
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 523	3 523	2 999	492	308	289
With a mobility or self-care limitation	268	268	220	5	19	26
With a mobility limitation	117	117	101	—	9	6
In labor force	27	27	27	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	192	192	154	5	10	26
With a work disability	368	368	315	27	28	29
In labor force	114	114	96	12	10	18
Prevented from working	217	217	195	15	18	6
No work disability	3 155	3 155	2 684	465	280	260
In labor force	2 465	2 465	2 095	332	246	220
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	372	372	336	74	62	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109	109	102	29	9	—
With a mobility limitation	85	85	78	21	9	—
With a self-care limitation	92	92	92	29	9	—

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	668	968	2 340	598	419
Native	668	968	2 340	598	407
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	—	9	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	555	824	1 997	528	391
Speak a language other than English	19	9	47	27	45
Do not speak English "very well"	—	9	26	—	32
In linguistically isolated households	—	9	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	245	368	834	241	122
Preprimary school	11	32	82	17	6
Public school	11	32	82	17	6
Elementary or high school	224	291	686	184	111
Public school	224	284	672	184	111
College	10	45	66	40	5
Public college	10	45	66	19	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	276	439	1 063	251	241
Less than 9th grade	26	37	76	35	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	151	120	321	66	60
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	81	126	467	76	54
Some college, no degree	10	109	134	47	72
Associate degree	8	37	47	8	14
Bachelor's degree	—	10	10	19	8
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	8	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	35.9	64.2	62.7	59.8	61.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	2.3	1.7	7.6	3.3
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 685	2 205	2 036	1 689	992
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	555	824	1 997	528	391
Some house	30	359	878	193	274
Different house in United States	525	453	1 119	335	117
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	383	265	736	152	45
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13	43	59	9	—
Different MSA/PMSA	112	115	297	146	72
Not in on MSA/PMSA	17	30	27	28	—
Abroad	—	12	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	150	249	693	220	212
Car, truck, or van	139	218	601	149	206
Drove alone	54	116	402	120	146
Carpooled	85	102	199	29	60
Public transportation	11	—	19	19	—
Other means	—	31	73	52	6
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31.7	16.6	16.8	18.9	20.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	60	174	506	121	127
Central city	60	174	471	121	102
Outside central city	—	—	35	—	25
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	90	75	187	99	85
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	354	575	1 401	370	309
In labor force	253	344	942	256	237
Employed	150	270	707	228	212
Unemployed	103	74	228	28	25
Percent of civilian labor force	40.7	21.5	24.4	10.9	10.5
Females 16 years and over	209	353	803	232	191
Employed	76	137	385	117	124
Unemployed	55	52	149	18	14
With own children under 6 years	27	133	242	50	10
In labor force	17	58	159	25	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	43	95	194	59	48
In labor force	35	87	169	59	48
Persons 16 to 19 years	47	76	165	34	42
Not enrolled in school	10	13	26	16	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	—	26	—	8
Not high school graduate	10	—	13	8	19
Employed	—	—	—	8	11
Unemployed	10	—	13	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	189	329	925	272	223
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	135	258	699	211	177
50 to 52 weeks	37	151	419	87	127
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	312	492	1 263	308	280
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	5	108	19	26
With a mobility limitation	—	—	46	9	6
In labor force	—	—	22	—	—
With a self-care limitation	9	5	87	10	26
With a work disability	10	27	182	28	29
In labor force	—	12	65	10	18
Prevented from working	10	15	99	18	6
No work disability	302	465	1 081	280	251
In labor force	253	332	833	246	211
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	30	74	131	62	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	29	34	9	—
With a mobility limitation	20	21	18	9	—
With a self-care limitation	10	29	34	9	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville--Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	2 108	2 108	1 770	270	228	221
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	111	111	79	8	9	30
Professional specialty occupations-----	158	158	107	28	22	31
Technicians and related support occupations-----	21	21	15	—	11	—
Sales occupations-----	131	131	126	25	9	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	257	257	230	42	46	12
Private household occupations-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations-----	12	12	12	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	339	339	299	40	60	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	7	7	7	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	163	163	139	18	21	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	712	712	602	78	40	67
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	67	67	50	9	—	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	130	130	104	22	10	20
INCOME IN 1989						
Households-----	2 109	2 109	1 845	310	216	143
Less than \$5,000-----	238	238	222	18	44	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	566	566	536	145	70	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	240	240	207	15	17	33
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	296	296	251	26	26	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	265	265	237	31	9	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	247	247	207	31	31	10
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	195	195	138	44	8	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	50	50	47	—	11	—
\$100,000 or more-----	12	12	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars)-----	15 250	15 250	13 819	9 479	9 270	22 386
Mean (dollars)-----	22 935	22 935	21 233	19 731	20 924	33 159
Families-----	1 551	1 551	1 330	244	144	112
Median income (dollars)-----	17 342	17 342	15 466	15 313	10 500	32 917
Per capita income (dollars)-----	7 332	7 332	7 001	6 866	7 841	11 373
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households-----	2 109	2 109	1 845	310	216	143
With earnings-----	1 571	1 571	1 341	191	156	117
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	25 406	25 406	24 331	26 245	21 884	33 674
With Social Security income-----	445	445	385	60	80	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	5 749	5 749	5 686	4 739	5 406	7 151
With public assistance income-----	676	676	640	134	62	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	4 561	4 561	4 450	5 262	6 452	2 753
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)-----	25 323	25 323	23 611	22 807	24 483	38 922
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	21 041	21 041	20 370	21 305	22 690	23 366
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	36 927	36 927	35 995	26 848	47 884	47 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	34 171	34 171	34 464	25 304	51 082	34 846
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	14 695	14 695	14 187	14 834	8 649	21 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	12 048	12 048	12 250	15 083	8 258	9 609
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families-----	1 551	1 551	1 330	244	144	112
Householder worked in 1989-----	1 158	1 158	975	167	120	86
With related children under 18 years-----	1 222	1 222	1 097	219	120	55
With related children under 5 years-----	601	601	558	114	52	4
Married-couple families-----	677	677	512	95	49	71
Householder worked in 1989-----	569	569	429	80	49	58
With related children under 18 years-----	427	427	344	70	32	22
With related children under 5 years-----	188	188	150	33	10	—
Female householder, no husband present-----	768	768	718	122	85	35
Householder worked in 1989-----	504	504	467	60	61	22
With related children under 18 years-----	689	689	653	122	78	27
With related children under 5 years-----	364	364	359	72	42	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	780	780	721	96	81	47
Nonfamily householder-----	558	558	515	66	72	31
65 years and over-----	186	186	178	57	27	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	6 315	6 315	5 524	952	567	413
Persons under 18 years-----	2 759	2 759	2 479	438	246	137
Related children under 18 years-----	2 742	2 742	2 469	438	246	130
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	1 853	1 853	1 665	301	176	111
Persons 65 years and over-----	372	372	336	74	62	29
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families-----	584	584	552	109	80	13
Percent below poverty level-----	37.7	37.7	41.5	44.7	55.6	11.6
Householder worked in 1989-----	296	296	279	39	63	—
With related children under 18 years-----	547	547	515	109	80	13
With related children under 5 years-----	290	290	279	58	44	—
Married-couple families-----	83	83	73	20	10	—
Householder worked in 1989-----	49	49	41	12	10	—
With related children under 18 years-----	75	75	65	20	10	—
With related children under 5 years-----	39	39	29	—	10	—
Female householder, no husband present-----	473	473	451	89	70	13
Householder worked in 1989-----	234	234	225	27	53	—
With related children under 18 years-----	444	444	422	89	70	13
With related children under 5 years-----	236	236	235	58	34	—
Unrelated individuals-----	373	373	360	51	35	13
Nonfamily householder-----	234	234	234	39	35	—
65 years and over-----	85	85	85	39	9	—
Persons-----	2 599	2 599	2 439	394	312	81
Percent below poverty level-----	41.2	41.2	44.2	41.4	55.0	19.6
Persons under 18 years-----	1 513	1 513	1 395	197	189	62
Related children under 18 years-----	1 496	1 496	1 385	197	189	55
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	967	967	907	119	134	41
Persons 65 years and over-----	109	109	109	39	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	934	934	853	34	44	54
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	2 955	2 955	2 721	421	362	135

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	150	270	707	228	212
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	—	8	53	9	30
Professional specialty occupations -----	—	28	39	22	31
Technicians and related support occupations -----	—	—	—	11	—
Sales occupations -----	26	25	31	9	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	—	42	93	46	12
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	—	—	8	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	45	40	105	60	23
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	9	18	56	21	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	55	78	232	40	67
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	6	9	31	—	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	9	22	52	10	20
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	205	310	768	216	134
Less than \$5,000 -----	55	18	70	44	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	69	145	181	70	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	16	15	123	17	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	38	26	134	26	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	27	31	115	9	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	31	90	31	10
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	—	44	40	8	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	—	15	11	—
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars) -----	7 673	9 479	15 610	9 270	26 667
Mean (dollars) -----	9 875	19 731	20 639	20 924	34 604
Families -----	118	244	579	144	112
Median income (dollars) -----	11 029	15 313	14 964	10 500	32 917
Per capita income (dollars) -----	3 014	6 866	6 610	7 841	11 368
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	205	310	768	216	134
With earnings -----	110	191	594	156	108
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	12 029	26 245	22 493	21 884	35 827
With Social Security income -----	36	60	143	80	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	3 873	4 739	6 320	5 406	7 151
With public assistance income -----	129	134	223	62	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 499	5 262	3 991	6 452	2 753
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	10 944	22 807	20 776	24 483	38 922
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	8 444	21 305	16 530	22 690	23 366
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	14 688	26 848	31 054	47 884	47 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	13 098	25 304	27 637	51 082	34 846
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	11 024	14 834	15 148	8 649	21 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	8 380	15 083	12 312	8 258	9 609
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families -----	118	244	579	144	112
Householder worked in 1989 -----	77	167	399	120	86
With related children under 18 years -----	94	219	464	120	55
With related children under 5 years -----	53	114	246	52	4
Married-couple families -----	27	95	190	49	71
Householder worked in 1989 -----	27	80	134	49	58
With related children under 18 years -----	14	70	117	32	22
With related children under 5 years -----	8	33	51	10	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	73	122	349	85	35
Householder worked in 1989 -----	41	60	237	61	27
With related children under 18 years -----	62	122	307	78	22
With related children under 5 years -----	27	72	173	42	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	131	96	279	81	38
Nonfamily householder -----	87	66	189	72	22
65 years and over -----	30	57	39	27	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	656	952	2 334	567	404
Persons under 18 years -----	345	438	1 061	246	137
Related children under 18 years -----	335	438	1 061	246	130
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	222	301	724	176	111
Persons 65 years and over -----	30	74	131	62	29
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	68	109	236	80	13
Percent below poverty level -----	57.6	44.7	40.8	55.6	11.6
Householder worked in 1989 -----	27	39	107	63	—
With related children under 18 years -----	57	109	210	80	13
With related children under 5 years -----	34	58	96	44	—
Married-couple families -----	8	20	29	10	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	8	12	5	10	—
With related children under 18 years -----	8	20	21	10	—
With related children under 5 years -----	8	—	5	10	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	51	89	188	70	13
Householder worked in 1989 -----	19	27	89	53	—
With related children under 18 years -----	40	89	170	70	13
With related children under 5 years -----	17	58	85	34	—
Unrelated individuals -----	105	51	111	35	13
Nonfamily householder -----	69	39	55	35	—
65 years and over -----	20	39	11	9	—
Persons -----	441	394	1 006	312	81
Percent below poverty level -----	67.2	41.4	43.1	55.0	20.0
Persons under 18 years -----	267	197	584	189	62
Related children under 18 years -----	257	197	584	189	55
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	154	119	418	134	41
Persons 65 years and over -----	20	39	35	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	267	34	403	44	54
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	499	421	1 094	362	135

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	543	543
Native	522	522
Foreign born	21	21
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	513	513
Speak a language other than English	33	33
Do not speak English "very well"	18	18
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	104	104
Preprimary school	10	10
Public school	10	10
Elementary or high school	84	84
Public school	84	84
College	10	10
Public college	10	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	300	300
Less than 9th grade	41	41
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	84	84
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	112	112
Some college, no degree	45	45
Associate degree	7	7
Bachelor's degree	8	8
Graduate or professional degree	3	3
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.3	58.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.7	3.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 446	1 446
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	513	513
Same house	160	160
Different house in United States	340	340
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	163	163
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	57	57
Different MSA/PMSA	65	65
Not in on MSA/PMSA	55	55
Abroad	13	13
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	233	233
Car, truck, or van	211	211
Drove alone	161	161
Carpooled	50	50
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	15	15
Worked at home	7	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	20.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	149	149
Central city	121	121
Outside central city	28	28
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	84	84
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	416	416
In labor force	281	281
Employed	233	233
Unemployed	48	48
Percent of civilian labor force	17.1	17.1
Females 16 years and over	192	192
Employed	79	79
Unemployed	14	14
With own children under 6 years	63	63
In labor force	44	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only	25	25
In labor force	10	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	47	47
Not enrolled in school	40	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	19
Not high school graduate	29	29
Employed	15	15
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	14	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	316	316
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	256	256
50 to 52 weeks	172	172
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	349	349
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	10
With a mobility limitation	—	—
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	10	10
With a work disability	5	5
In labor force	5	5
Prevented from working	—	—
No work disability	344	344
In labor force	266	266
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	42	42
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25
With a mobility limitation	25	25
With a self-care limitation	8	8

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	233	233
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	18	18
Professional specialty occupations	6	6
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	30	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12	12
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	60	60
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	43	43
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	15
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	197	197
Less than \$5,000	5	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	40	40
\$15,000 to \$24,999	53	53
\$25,000 to \$34,999	49	49
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	5
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 125	23 125
Mean (dollars)	27 790	27 790
Families	146	146
Median income (dollars)	23 250	23 250
Per capita income (dollars)	9 341	9 341
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	197	197
With earnings	189	189
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 185	25 185
With Social Security income	38	38
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 674	9 674
With public assistance income	37	37
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 301	2 301
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	27 333	27 333
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 425	23 425
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 535	33 535
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 213	31 213
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 652	10 652
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 490	9 490
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	146	146
Householder worked in 1989	122	122
With related children under 18 years	101	101
With related children under 5 years	54	54
Married-couple families	99	99
Householder worked in 1989	87	87
With related children under 18 years	56	56
With related children under 5 years	32	32
Female householder, no husband present	29	29
Householder worked in 1989	17	17
With related children under 18 years	27	27
With related children under 5 years	13	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	75	75
Nonfamily householder	51	51
65 years and over	13	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	499	499
Persons under 18 years	129	129
Related children under 18 years	122	122
Related children 5 to 17 years	92	92
Persons 65 years and over	42	42
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	19	19
Percent below poverty level	13.0	13.0
Householder worked in 1989	7	7
With related children under 18 years	17	17
With related children under 5 years	13	13
Married-couple families	2	2
Householder worked in 1989	2	2
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	17	17
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	17	17
With related children under 5 years	13	13
Unrelated individuals	18	18
Nonfamily householder	5	5
65 years and over	5	5
Persons	188	188
Percent below poverty level	37.7	37.7
Persons under 18 years	56	56
Related children under 18 years	49	49
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	43
Persons 65 years and over	17	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7	7
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	225	225

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	906	906
Native	358	358
Foreign born	548	548
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	61	61
Persons 5 years and over	818	818
Speak a language other than English	524	524
Do not speak English "very well"	311	311
In linguistically isolated households	212	212
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	488	488
Preprimary school	29	29
Public school	10	10
Elementary or high school	290	290
Public school	243	243
College	169	169
Public college	88	88
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	374	374
Less than 9th grade	59	59
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	76	76
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	49	49
Some college, no degree	54	54
Associate degree	18	18
Bachelor's degree	77	77
Graduate or professional degree	41	41
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.9	63.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.6	31.6
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 362	1 362
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	818	818
Same house	335	335
Different house in United States	385	385
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	141	141
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	28	28
Different MSA/PMSA	194	194
Not in on MSA/PMSA	22	22
Abroad	98	98
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	368	368
Car, truck, or van	293	293
Drove alone	276	276
Carpooled	17	17
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	65	65
Worked at home	10	10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	14.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	310	310
Central city	287	287
Outside central city	23	23
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	58	58
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	599	599
In labor force	394	394
Employed	368	368
Unemployed	26	26
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6
Females 16 years and over	300	300
Employed	165	165
Unemployed	9	9
With own children under 6 years	55	55
In labor force	30	30
With own children 6 to 17 years only	57	57
In labor force	38	38
Persons 16 to 19 years	120	120
Not enrolled in school	10	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	3
Not high school graduate	3	3
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	3	3
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	452	452
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	318	318
50 to 52 weeks	215	215
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	589	589
With a mobility or self-care limitation	70	70
With a mobility limitation	39	39
In labor force	7	7
With a self-care limitation	63	63
With a work disability	19	19
In labor force	5	5
Prevented from working	14	14
No work disability	570	570
In labor force	382	382
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10	10
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	368	368
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	11
Professional specialty occupations	77	77
Technicians and related support occupations	27	27
Sales occupations	19	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	29
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	95	95
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	25	25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	72	72
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	7
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	216	216
Less than \$5,000	13	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	48	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38	38
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38	38
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4	4
\$100,000 or more	7	7
Median (dollars)	27 500	27 500
Mean (dollars)	32 792	32 792
Families	178	178
Median income (dollars)	34 500	34 500
Per capita income (dollars)	8 406	8 406
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	216	216
With earnings	202	202
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 422	32 422
With Social Security income	22	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 504	4 504
With public assistance income	27	27
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 847	7 847
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	35 925	35 925
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 730	30 730
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 905	41 905
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 815	37 815
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 303	20 303
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 652	12 652
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	178	178
Householder worked in 1989	143	143
With related children under 18 years	117	117
With related children under 5 years	38	38
Married-couple families	130	130
Householder worked in 1989	113	113
With related children under 18 years	88	88
With related children under 5 years	38	38
Female householder, no husband present	36	36
Householder worked in 1989	30	30
With related children under 18 years	29	29
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	61	61
Nonfamily householder	38	38
65 years and over	2	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	809	809
Persons under 18 years	347	347
Related children under 18 years	343	343
Related children 5 to 17 years	255	255
Persons 65 years and over	10	10
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	24	24
Percent below poverty level	13.5	13.5
Householder worked in 1989	17	17
With related children under 18 years	24	24
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Married-couple families	13	13
Householder worked in 1989	6	6
With related children under 18 years	13	13
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	11	11
Householder worked in 1989	11	11
With related children under 18 years	11	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	20	20
Nonfamily householder	—	—
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	119	119
Percent below poverty level	14.7	14.7
Persons under 18 years	54	54
Related children under 18 years	50	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	28	28
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	74	74
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	173	173

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	1 704	1 704	667	585
Native	1 205	1 205	424	410
Foreign born	499	499	243	175
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	58	58	29	27
Persons 5 years and over	1 483	1 483	553	521
Speak a language other than English	728	728	308	280
Do not speak English "very well"	326	326	182	94
In linguistically isolated households	141	141	84	55
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	655	655	250	192
Preprimary school	43	43	26	10
Public school	43	43	26	10
Elementary or high school	548	548	198	160
Public school	509	509	191	142
College	64	64	26	22
Public college	32	32	—	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	647	647	188	276
Less than 9th grade	259	259	111	90
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	76	76	12	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	185	185	38	99
Some college, no degree	59	59	21	9
Associate degree	39	39	—	21
Bachelor's degree	12	12	—	2
Graduate or professional degree	17	17	6	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.2	48.2	34.6	51.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.5	4.5	3.2	4.7
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 358	1 358	1 136	1 905
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	1 483	1 483	553	521
Same house	467	467	79	182
Different house in United States	874	874	378	313
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	428	428	215	136
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	72	72	20	16
Different MSA/PMSA	259	259	137	97
Not in an MSA/PMSA	115	115	6	64
Abroad	142	142	96	26
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	637	637	242	227
Car, truck, or van	523	523	180	185
Drove alone	408	408	122	157
Carpooled	115	115	58	28
Public transportation	15	15	—	12
Other means	93	93	56	30
Worked at home	6	6	6	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.2	18.2	16.7	17.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	426	426	122	194
Central city	389	389	107	191
Outside central city	37	37	15	3
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	211	211	120	33
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	987	987	357	362
In labor force	748	748	301	257
Employed	639	639	242	227
Unemployed	109	109	59	30
Percent of civilian labor force	14.6	14.6	19.6	11.7
Females 16 years and over	399	399	126	168
Employed	193	193	43	88
Unemployed	36	36	27	7
With own children under 6 years	107	107	50	39
In labor force	54	54	19	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	86	86	19	52
In labor force	57	57	7	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	171	171	55	52
Not enrolled in school	34	34	20	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	18	15	—
Not high school graduate	23	23	20	—
Employed	5	5	5	—
Unemployed	10	10	10	—
Not in labor force	8	8	5	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	779	779	286	298
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	588	588	204	231
50 to 52 weeks	328	328	101	128
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	939	939	357	344
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25	6	7
With a mobility limitation	9	9	—	7
In labor force	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	18	18	6	—
With a work disability	33	33	8	15
In labor force	13	13	8	3
Prevented from working	15	15	—	7
No work disability	906	906	349	329
In labor force	729	729	293	254
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	48	48	—	18
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	6	6	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	639	639	242	227
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	13	—	13
Professional specialty occupations	38	38	12	21
Technicians and related support occupations	6	6	—	6
Sales occupations	35	35	9	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	70	70	15	30
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	153	153	63	62
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	12	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	76	76	24	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	197	197	88	52
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	6	—	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	33	33	25	5
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	400	400	135	152
Less than \$5,000	28	28	12	16
\$5,000 to \$9,999	47	47	25	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	28	23	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	98	98	21	43
\$25,000 to \$34,999	76	76	13	43
\$35,000 to \$49,999	87	87	34	32
\$50,000 to \$74,999	26	26	7	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1	1	—	1
\$100,000 or more	9	9	—	—
Mean (dollars)	24 881	24 881	19 583	25 417
Median (dollars)	27 210	27 210	22 050	25 409
Families	301	301	103	95
Mean income (dollars)	26 140	26 140	20 625	26 615
Per capita income (dollars)	6 494	6 494	4 695	7 176
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	400	400	135	152
With earnings	355	355	119	133
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 321	28 321	23 687	26 091
With Social Security income	36	36	—	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 542	8 542	—	7 663
With public assistance income	50	50	25	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 857	2 857	4 168	575
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	29 086	29 086	23 937	29 611
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 863	27 863	22 416	32 058
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 235	33 235	29 768	30 293
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 207	33 207	29 768	33 710
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 832	16 832	13 629	39 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 751	16 751	13 629	39 800
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	301	301	103	95
Householder worked in 1989	262	262	83	88
With related children under 18 years	243	243	103	70
With related children under 5 years	116	116	66	24
Married-couple families	213	213	56	83
Householder worked in 1989	196	196	50	76
With related children under 18 years	166	166	56	58
With related children under 5 years	81	81	39	18
Female householder, no husband present	56	56	31	6
Householder worked in 1989	34	34	17	6
With related children under 18 years	50	50	31	6
With related children under 5 years	21	21	19	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	238	238	114	87
Nonfamily householder	99	99	32	57
65 years and over	6	6	—	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 616	1 616	621	564
Persons under 18 years	764	764	322	239
Related children under 18 years	752	752	315	239
Related children 5 to 17 years	557	557	211	191
Persons 65 years and over	48	48	—	18
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	48	48	34	6
Percent below poverty level	15.9	15.9	33.0	6.3
Householder worked in 1989	30	30	18	6
With related children under 18 years	48	48	34	6
With related children under 5 years	31	31	29	—
Married-couple families	14	14	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	—	6
With related children under 18 years	14	14	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	6	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	26	26	20	—
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	10	—
With related children under 18 years	26	26	20	—
With related children under 5 years	17	17	15	—
Unrelated individuals	108	108	75	28
Nonfamily householder	28	28	6	22
65 years and over	6	6	—	6
Persons	394	394	270	63
Percent below poverty level	24.4	24.4	43.5	11.2
Persons under 18 years	232	232	168	21
Related children under 18 years	220	220	161	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	159	159	104	21
Persons 65 years and over	6	6	—	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	113	113	94	14
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	531	531	305	120

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville--Belair, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Belair city	Janesville city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	129 809	129 809	28 716	50 748
Native	128 634	128 634	28 325	50 246
Foreign born	1 175	1 175	391	502
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	162	162	35	109
Persons 5 years and over	120 275	120 275	26 580	46 684
Speak a language other than English	3 302	3 302	808	1 366
Do not speak English "very well"	933	933	191	395
In linguistically isolated households	224	224	40	158
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 020	31 020	6 981	11 743
Preprimary school	2 625	2 625	560	1 054
Public school	1 748	1 748	392	657
Elementary or high school	22 180	22 180	4 605	8 476
Public school	20 591	20 591	4 235	7 623
College	6 215	6 215	1 816	2 213
Public college	4 895	4 895	887	2 078
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	83 738	83 738	18 321	32 646
Less than 9th grade	5 601	5 601	1 359	1 890
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 860	11 860	3 316	4 054
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36 337	36 337	7 948	13 842
Some college, no degree	12 868	12 868	2 484	5 233
Associate degree	5 624	5 624	952	2 536
Bachelor's degree	7 695	7 695	1 294	3 634
Graduate or professional degree	3 753	3 753	968	1 457
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.1	79.1	74.5	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.7	13.7	12.3	15.6
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 350	1 350	1 358	1 290
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	120 275	120 275	26 580	46 684
Same house	69 769	69 769	15 209	25 347
Different house in United States	50 263	50 263	11 295	21 233
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	23 748	23 748	6 750	12 437
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 152	10 152	825	2 258
Different MSA/PMSA	10 252	10 252	2 562	4 284
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 111	6 111	1 158	2 254
Abroad	243	243	76	104
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	63 344	63 344	13 401	25 163
Car, truck, or van	57 787	57 787	12 052	23 453
Drove alone	50 674	50 674	10 339	20 883
Carpooled	7 113	7 113	1 713	2 570
Public transportation	454	454	104	298
Other means	2 932	2 932	999	876
Worked at home	2 171	2 171	246	536
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.0	16.5	16.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	51 106	51 106	9 899	22 523
Central city	39 817	39 817	8 872	20 394
Outside central city	11 289	11 289	1 027	2 129
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12 238	12 238	3 502	2 640
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	99 589	99 589	22 303	38 784
In labor force	68 346	68 346	14 620	27 191
Employed	64 505	64 505	13 706	25 614
Unemployed	3 751	3 751	905	1 529
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	6.2	5.6
Females 16 years and over	51 871	51 871	12 111	20 430
Employed	29 742	29 742	6 458	11 882
Unemployed	1 625	1 625	405	703
With own children under 6 years	8 040	8 040	1 837	3 391
In labor force	5 544	5 544	1 203	2 328
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 048	9 048	1 992	3 421
In labor force	7 311	7 311	1 554	2 769
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 098	7 098	1 722	2 562
Not enrolled in school	1 624	1 624	368	588
Unemployed or not in labor force	511	511	163	193
Not high school graduate	634	634	185	223
Employed	288	288	55	109
Unemployed	160	160	65	73
Not in labor force	186	186	65	41
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	73 649	73 649	15 791	29 209
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 159	55 159	11 497	21 981
50 to 52 weeks	40 345	40 345	8 440	16 106
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	81 951	81 951	17 845	32 538
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 735	2 735	637	1 147
With a mobility limitation	1 553	1 553	357	700
In labor force	369	369	51	221
With a self-care limitation	1 813	1 813	399	746
With a work disability	6 610	6 610	1 734	2 612
In labor force	3 123	3 123	801	1 215
Prevented from working	2 917	2 917	775	1 180
Na work disability	75 341	75 341	16 111	29 926
In labor force	63 390	63 390	13 378	25 355
Civilian noninstitutionalized persans 65 years and over	15 906	15 906	4 152	5 916
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 554	2 554	706	985
With a mobility limitation	1 784	1 784	471	712
With a self-care limitation	1 614	1 614	482	620

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 505	64 505	13 706	25 614
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 660	5 660	1 353	2 381
Professional specialty occupations	7 390	7 390	1 762	2 969
Technicians and related support occupations	1 878	1 878	455	751
Sales occupations	6 514	6 514	1 386	2 811
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 772	8 772	1 634	3 516
Private household occupations	78	78	12	9
Protective service occupations	739	739	147	345
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 078	8 078	1 939	3 086
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 609	1 609	54	160
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 407	8 407	1 897	3 050
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9 806	9 806	2 037	4 234
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 711	2 711	376	1 146
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 863	2 863	654	1 156
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	49 344	49 344	11 254	19 913
Less than \$5,000	1 484	1 484	420	618
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 498	4 498	1 392	1 722
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 238	4 238	1 146	1 509
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 097	9 097	2 160	3 689
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 699	8 699	1 992	3 508
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 937	10 937	2 384	4 496
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 809	7 809	1 372	3 283
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 558	1 558	230	636
\$100,000 or more	1 024	1 024	158	452
Median (dollars)	31 175	31 175	27 631	31 766
Mean (dollars)	35 950	35 950	31 587	36 862
Families	35 606	35 606	7 766	13 898
Median income (dollars)	36 236	36 236	32 500	37 331
Per capita income (dollars)	13 881	13 881	12 532	14 636
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	49 344	49 344	11 254	19 913
With earnings	40 024	40 024	8 611	16 208
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 870	35 870	32 260	36 623
With Social Security income	13 613	13 613	3 554	5 118
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 340	8 340	8 379	8 526
With public assistance income	3 732	3 732	1 335	1 408
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 269	4 269	4 286	4 392
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	40 745	40 745	36 462	41 458
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 446	39 446	32 477	40 544
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 119	44 119	41 363	45 055
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 884	44 884	39 906	46 190
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 983	19 983	15 829	21 897
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 569	16 569	11 314	19 693
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	35 614	35 553	7 769	13 905
Householder worked in 1989	29 107	29 012	6 018	11 415
With related children under 18 years	18 046	17 993	4 155	7 121
With related children under 5 years	7 392	7 376	1 789	3 088
Married-couple families	29 670	29 636	5 914	11 509
Householder worked in 1989	24 539	24 479	4 692	9 499
With related children under 18 years	13 871	13 825	2 755	5 400
With related children under 5 years	5 781	5 765	1 149	2 476
Female householder, no husband present	4 725	4 694	1 599	1 891
Householder worked in 1989	3 510	3 481	1 103	1 482
With related children under 18 years	3 421	3 408	1 230	1 393
With related children under 5 years	1 344	1 344	554	502
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 740	17 807	4 520	7 823
Nonfamily householder	13 449	13 504	3 346	5 957
65 years and over	5 304	5 352	1 488	2 063
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	126 377	126 383	27 279	50 136
Persons under 18 years	32 980	32 980	6 929	13 023
Related children under 18 years	32 824	32 824	6 840	12 996
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 352	23 352	4 700	8 964
Persons 65 years and over	15 627	15 694	3 982	5 889
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	2 472	2 484	981	876
Percent below poverty level	6.9	7.0	12.6	6.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 605	1 585	571	599
With related children under 18 years	2 081	2 088	892	753
With related children under 5 years	1 191	1 183	524	422
Married-couple families	794	794	216	254
Householder worked in 1989	529	516	126	162
With related children under 18 years	525	515	158	175
With related children under 5 years	362	356	108	137
Female householder, no husband present	1 608	1 614	738	596
Householder worked in 1989	1 018	1 011	433	414
With related children under 18 years	1 496	1 507	714	555
With related children under 5 years	789	787	402	268
Unrelated individuals	3 159	3 174	972	1 285
Nonfamily householder	1 818	1 821	566	752
65 years and over	787	780	251	293
Persons	10 410	10 437	3 487	3 985
Percent below poverty level	8.2	8.3	12.8	7.9
Persons under 18 years	3 813	3 813	1 343	1 440
Related children under 18 years	3 659	3 659	1 254	1 413
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 180	2 180	684	869
Persons 65 years and over	1 064	1 067	310	412
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 513	3 525	1 148	1 523
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 885	14 910	4 723	5 700

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-- Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County					
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17
All housing units.....	54 840	54 840	14 033	21 153	1 900	1 502	2 461	3 839	2 006	2 103
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	650	650	73	327	13	7	84	194	14	—
1985 to 1988.....	2 323	2 323	287	1 240	35	56	146	711	187	—
1980 to 1984.....	3 024	3 024	445	1 339	121	86	305	599	179	17
1970 to 1979.....	10 215	10 215	1 604	4 376	309	257	856	1 467	735	142
1960 to 1969.....	9 507	9 507	2 198	4 074	432	222	490	466	473	153
1950 to 1959.....	7 572	7 572	2 494	2 712	471	181	198	113	210	298
1940 to 1949.....	4 777	4 777	1 994	1 385	222	221	76	40	59	328
1939 or earlier.....	16 772	16 772	4 938	5 700	297	472	306	249	149	1 165
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	421	421	123	251	12	26	19	39	3	14
1 bedroom.....	5 119	5 119	1 677	2 145	188	129	85	223	96	158
2 bedrooms.....	16 206	16 206	4 817	6 513	594	711	507	1 121	760	752
3 bedrooms.....	24 386	24 386	5 772	9 136	796	453	1 326	1 744	870	941
4 bedrooms.....	7 175	7 175	1 439	2 636	274	160	407	588	230	259
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 533	1 533	205	472	36	23	117	124	47	72
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	248	248	37	186	27	—	57	121	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	152	152	87	60	—	—	—	25	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	19	19	—	11	—	—	8	11	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	54 469	54 469	13 884	21 061	1 886	1 492	2 445	3 826	2 000	2 051
Source of water, public system or private company.....	42 943	42 943	13 654	20 988	1 845	1 484	1 062	2 979	1 370	2 093
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	43 225	43 225	13 498	20 979	1 845	1 485	1 043	2 986	1 474	2 083
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	252	252	64	55	7	15	6	17	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	80	80	38	7	7	—	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	91	91	26	41	—	15	—	2	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	52 252	52 252	13 307	20 388	1 858	1 413	2 372	3 709	1 957	2 003
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	38 159	38 159	11 156	17 218	1 549	1 264	1 101	2 681	1 509	1 722
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	3 968	3 968	114	87	24	—	519	385	91	—
Electricity.....	3 711	3 711	995	1 673	134	73	280	370	165	87
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	4 782	4 782	831	1 060	99	68	360	152	121	194
All other fuels.....	1 520	1 520	162	296	44	8	112	115	56	—
No fuel used.....	112	112	49	54	8	—	—	6	15	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	3 810	3 810	1 503	1 507	115	116	26	74	40	243
1.....	16 872	16 872	5 101	7 135	707	610	457	1 065	601	743
2.....	21 736	21 736	4 946	8 638	749	530	1 120	1 818	846	795
3 or more.....	9 834	9 834	1 757	3 108	287	157	769	752	470	193
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	35 611	35 611	8 008	13 366	1 310	930	1 878	2 568	1 548	1 222
1989 to March 1990.....	2 976	2 976	514	1 316	93	95	179	325	133	51
1985 to 1988.....	7 715	7 715	1 550	3 055	248	281	415	843	385	274
1980 to 1984.....	4 511	4 511	1 017	1 578	197	76	273	388	254	165
1970 to 1979.....	9 665	9 665	2 109	3 716	312	199	647	723	553	374
1969 or earlier.....	10 744	10 744	2 818	3 701	460	279	364	289	223	403
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16 641	16 641	5 299	7 022	548	483	494	1 141	409	781
1989 to March 1990.....	6 787	6 787	2 343	2 989	238	212	222	498	146	340
1985 to 1988.....	6 284	6 284	1 888	2 690	162	220	174	400	157	293
1980 to 1984.....	1 989	1 989	660	784	76	30	67	198	55	81
1970 to 1979.....	1 055	1 055	317	362	72	21	14	21	14	24
1969 or earlier.....	526	526	91	197	—	—	17	24	37	41
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	2 044	2 044	1 082	550	25	36	28	8	36	197
Householder 65 years and over.....	11 518	11 518	3 204	4 335	515	234	294	539	229	383
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8 478	8 478	2 176	3 124	382	217	265	380	188	313
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	80	80	31	13	—	—	—	7	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	94	94	18	39	—	5	—	3	—	—
No vehicle available.....	1 926	1 926	620	777	72	23	9	25	20	81
Complete plumbing facilities.....	52 081	52 081	13 243	20 340	1 851	1 398	2 372	3 700	1 957	2 003
1.00 or less persons per room.....	51 188	51 188	12 885	20 079	1 828	1 373	2 335	3 667	1 906	1 951
1.01 or more persons per room.....	893	893	358	261	23	25	37	33	51	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	171	171	64	48	7	15	—	9	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	171	171	64	48	7	15	—	9	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 975	40 975	36 124	43 078	40 882	34 483	58 100	50 963	38 599	32 328
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 031	22 031	18 844	23 520	21 713	23 956	31 388	26 959	33 233	19 572
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	5 177	5 177	2 217	1 752	100	124	87	183	143	370
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 521	1 521	404	502	51	37	41	36	74	47
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 656	3 656	1 813	1 250	49	87	46	147	69	323

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Rock County—Con.								Beloit city, Rock County	
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units -----	1 574	1 683	1 637	437	872	1 074	1 380	1 150	401	2 260
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	7	12	23	4	—	12	6	5	—	—
1985 to 1988-----	—	5	—	19	5	4	65	22	54	143
1980 to 1984-----	—	12	56	57	22	31	83	103	—	99
1970 to 1979-----	33	32	297	34	86	208	315	366	159	314
1960 to 1969-----	151	229	521	77	238	300	402	290	16	163
1950 to 1959-----	161	490	598	97	228	320	310	162	47	92
1940 to 1949-----	220	394	93	21	184	67	151	60	6	247
1939 or earlier-----	1 002	509	49	128	109	132	48	142	119	1 202
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	13	15	—	—	4	—	—	—	22	43
1 bedroom-----	201	158	161	11	94	21	91	33	250	480
2 bedrooms-----	516	638	357	48	349	197	373	307	73	916
3 bedrooms-----	545	682	988	270	366	722	741	630	16	609
4 bedrooms-----	255	176	104	89	59	119	148	145	40	178
5 or more bedrooms-----	44	14	27	19	—	15	27	35	—	34
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	5	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	49	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 539	1 667	1 632	435	872	1 074	1 378	1 150	391	2 237
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 574	1 559	1 522	40	545	711	1 030	477	401	2 260
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	1 546	1 332	1 460	33	592	549	952	537	401	2 260
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	11	23	—	2	13	—	—	—	10	8
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units-----	11	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	—
Occupied housing units -----	1 477	1 633	1 599	431	828	1 041	1 345	1 104	369	2 117
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	1 262	1 356	1 388	200	680	918	1 089	669	178	1 815
Battled, tank, or LP gas-----	6	6	19	92	42	22	43	92	—	15
Electricity-----	65	77	110	30	15	23	121	67	186	162
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	94	160	55	71	91	74	64	232	—	87
All other fuels-----	44	34	20	38	—	4	21	36	—	29
No fuel used-----	6	—	7	—	—	—	7	8	5	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	208	103	90	6	75	19	38	13	147	415
1-----	567	594	428	88	315	174	458	236	180	968
2-----	571	586	776	171	297	583	539	605	29	568
3 or more-----	131	350	305	166	141	265	310	250	13	166
Vehicles per household-----	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	.8	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	811	1 278	1 197	374	639	942	920	947	33	854
1989 to March 1990-----	51	89	81	25	41	81	78	69	8	77
1985 to 1988-----	132	202	183	89	159	166	181	280	9	148
1980 to 1984-----	109	185	119	71	84	89	143	126	6	97
1970 to 1979-----	236	295	337	86	119	252	247	282	—	246
1969 or earlier-----	283	507	477	103	236	354	271	190	10	286
Renter-occupied housing units -----	666	355	402	57	189	99	425	157	336	1 263
1989 to March 1990-----	319	187	185	23	43	31	188	55	93	585
1985 to 1988-----	242	130	137	34	95	51	159	80	116	388
1980 to 1984-----	62	20	53	—	33	8	59	7	49	195
1970 to 1979-----	29	18	27	—	8	9	19	6	57	86
1969 or earlier-----	14	—	—	—	10	—	—	9	21	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	109	48	43	—	108	11	16	15	69	323
Householder 65 years and over-----	382	430	358	67	214	227	327	224	210	549
Owner-occupied housing units-----	277	388	266	59	204	215	239	207	6	280
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	8
No vehicle available-----	67	62	40	6	27	10	24	9	109	158
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 466	1 610	1 599	431	820	1 041	1 345	1 104	359	2 109
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 424	1 576	1 568	420	805	1 036	1 341	1 091	348	2 035
1.01 or more persons per room-----	42	34	31	11	15	5	4	13	11	74
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	11	23	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room-----	11	23	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	43 608	30 078	37 785	45 895	38 891	44 639	50 066	45 666	37 852	27 615
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	19 525	19 298	19 632	24 988	20 926	19 763	26 032	25 791	11 313	16 125
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	262	186	90	10	155	51	107	110	148	527
Owner-occupied housing units-----	34	74	17	6	81	39	32	72	—	45
Renter-occupied housing units-----	228	112	73	4	74	12	75	38	148	482

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25
All housing units.....	2 087	1 943	1 552	1 596	1 436	54	20	—	1 028
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	36	7	12	9	—	—	—	3
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	20
1980 to 1984.....	17	—	—	12	51	3	4	—	115
1970 to 1979.....	142	31	33	32	297	—	—	—	95
1960 to 1969.....	153	180	142	212	487	15	—	—	422
1950 to 1959.....	298	285	161	456	512	14	10	—	267
1940 to 1949.....	328	532	213	370	60	15	6	—	95
1939 or earlier.....	1 149	879	996	497	20	7	—	—	11
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	13	15	—	—	4	—	10
1 bedroom.....	158	164	201	151	159	—	10	—	21
2 bedrooms.....	744	827	507	619	291	8	—	—	343
3 bedrooms.....	938	706	545	636	866	37	—	—	581
4 bedrooms.....	209	234	242	161	93	9	6	—	64
5 or more bedrooms.....	22	12	44	14	27	—	—	—	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 035	1 943	1 517	1 580	1 431	54	20	—	1 020
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 087	1 943	1 552	1 506	1 423	22	20	—	1 024
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 077	1 929	1 531	1 332	1 431	33	20	—	1 020
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	12	11	23	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	7	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 987	1 778	1 455	1 546	1 406	50	11	—	1 001
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 722	1 557	1 240	1 294	1 222	31	11	—	817
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	5	11	6	6	13	11	—	—	—
Electricity.....	82	54	65	73	110	8	—	—	114
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	178	150	94	143	38	—	—	—	53
All other fuels.....	—	6	44	30	16	—	—	—	10
No fuel used.....	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	237	213	208	103	76	—	—	—	53
1.....	760	804	567	580	356	21	11	—	357
2.....	795	546	549	547	712	11	—	—	30
3 or more.....	195	215	131	316	262	18	—	—	161
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.0	—	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 206	983	798	1 199	1 052	47	6	—	694
1989 to March 1990.....	51	47	51	82	71	—	—	—	57
1985 to 1988.....	274	178	132	187	165	23	—	—	122
1980 to 1984.....	165	94	103	178	114	12	—	—	59
1970 to 1979.....	321	224	229	284	295	7	—	—	209
1969 or earlier.....	395	440	283	468	407	5	6	—	247
Renter-occupied housing units.....	781	795	657	347	354	3	5	—	307
1989 to March 1990.....	340	407	319	187	147	3	—	—	79
1985 to 1988.....	293	254	233	122	127	—	5	—	153
1980 to 1984.....	81	103	62	20	53	—	—	—	45
1970 to 1979.....	26	25	29	18	27	—	—	—	30
1969 or earlier.....	41	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	197	280	109	48	30	—	5	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	366	377	373	426	307	13	6	—	202
Owner-occupied housing units.....	297	309	277	384	215	13	6	—	113
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	73	35	67	62	40	—	—	—	43
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 987	1 766	1 444	1 523	1 406	50	11	—	1 001
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 935	1 696	1 402	1 495	1 375	50	11	—	968
1.01 or more persons per room.....	52	70	42	28	31	—	—	—	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	12	11	23	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	12	11	23	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 563	29 409	42 689	29 510	38 001	37 796	36 665	—	37 971
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 572	19 503	19 387	19 143	19 969	20 470	11 633	—	21 024
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	362	417	262	186	69	—	—	—	79
Owner-occupied housing units.....	39	110	34	74	17	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	323	307	228	112	52	—	—	—	72

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.		Jonesville city, Rock County							
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units-----	1 038	618	621	1 346	1 235	1 649	1 875	1 436	1 573	1 662
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	6	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	53	—
1985 to 1988-----	65	—	—	8	—	48	35	—	201	—
1980 to 1984-----	65	79	63	—	—	24	121	10	113	—
1970 to 1979-----	256	245	123	30	7	91	309	96	644	54
1960 to 1969-----	292	116	5	40	27	181	432	199	395	468
1950 to 1959-----	250	102	39	139	93	188	453	203	148	514
1940 to 1949-----	91	31	21	153	33	106	222	158	—	229
1939 or earlier-----	13	45	370	976	1 075	1 006	290	770	19	397
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	—	—	—	8	41	30	12	25	6	—
1 bedroom-----	77	6	360	181	243	243	188	150	157	57
2 bedrooms-----	278	211	166	316	378	561	569	571	597	354
3 bedrooms-----	545	293	58	487	349	585	796	535	743	1 037
4 bedrooms-----	111	92	30	258	173	185	274	134	70	177
5 or more bedrooms-----	27	16	7	96	51	45	36	21	—	37
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	25	5	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	18	49	24	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 038	618	609	1 346	1 215	1 636	1 861	1 436	1 567	1 657
Source of water, public system or private company-----	939	477	621	1 346	1 235	1 637	1 845	1 436	1 566	1 662
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	933	531	621	1 346	1 235	1 635	1 845	1 436	1 573	1 656
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	—	15	12	7	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	—	6	—
Occupied housing units-----	1 010	577	543	1 288	1 141	1 577	1 833	1 387	1 542	1 620
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	825	444	329	1 051	939	1 328	1 549	1 224	1 257	1 478
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	29	18	9	—	14	7	7	5	—	4
Electricity-----	94	47	131	58	30	51	134	75	267	22
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	34	54	30	154	142	154	91	74	14	102
All other fuels-----	21	6	31	18	16	30	44	9	4	14
No fuel used-----	7	8	13	7	—	7	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	38	13	181	85	166	236	115	139	136	67
1-----	363	134	230	576	469	606	689	444	553	581
2-----	399	360	87	471	410	532	742	619	721	745
3 or more-----	210	70	45	156	96	203	287	185	132	227
Vehicles per household-----	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	658	478	76	870	474	841	1 285	864	850	1 339
1989 to March 1990-----	47	23	6	74	61	109	93	107	58	93
1985 to 1988-----	142	170	27	186	105	146	241	167	201	243
1980 to 1984-----	112	77	7	96	36	99	197	88	111	126
1970 to 1979-----	161	133	17	177	67	155	312	188	317	272
1969 or earlier-----	196	75	19	337	205	332	442	314	163	605
Renter-occupied housing units-----	352	99	467	418	667	736	548	523	692	281
1989 to March 1990-----	148	35	186	188	319	318	238	202	232	102
1985 to 1988-----	140	57	159	183	274	292	162	216	296	94
1980 to 1984-----	45	7	71	27	48	65	76	41	75	40
1970 to 1979-----	19	—	33	4	16	31	72	36	83	27
1969 or earlier-----	—	—	18	16	10	30	—	28	6	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	11	10	43	39	135	86	25	55	40	10
Householder 65 years and over-----	259	116	219	234	188	367	497	316	489	519
Owner-occupied housing units-----	171	105	19	213	153	270	364	242	222	480
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	19	—
No vehicle available-----	24	9	142	22	58	111	72	81	111	43
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 010	577	543	1 288	1 133	1 565	1 826	1 387	1 536	1 620
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 006	564	524	1 280	1 113	1 532	1 803	1 382	1 525	1 607
1.01 or more persons per room-----	4	13	19	8	20	33	23	5	11	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	—	8	12	7	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	8	12	7	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	53 946	48 110	38 088	60 400	28 866	31 291	41 151	33 287	39 797	36 343
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	26 303	26 403	15 477	22 319	20 100	18 637	21 713	22 310	21 626	24 864
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	92	75	152	113	247	239	100	121	101	91
Owner-occupied housing units-----	23	55	21	43	58	51	35	13	13	66
Renter-occupied housing units-----	69	20	152	92	204	181	49	86	88	25

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville city, Rock County—Con.						Remainder of Rock County		
	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units -----	1 011	1 498	2 074	1 023	2 978	1 172	25	4	1 43
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	7	6	70	159	14	—	—	1
1985 to 1988 -----	13	56	25	87	640	127	—	—	5
1980 to 1984 -----	—	86	127	158	547	90	—	—	14
1970 to 1979 -----	211	257	468	487	1 205	394	—	—	36
1960 to 1969 -----	532	222	715	193	334	331	—	—	29
1950 to 1959 -----	192	178	403	3	58	101	18	3	19
1940 to 1949 -----	17	220	175	15	7	29	—	1	6
1939 or earlier -----	46	472	155	10	28	86	7	—	29
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	—	26	53	8	39	3	—	—	1
1 bedroom -----	7	129	123	26	207	74	—	—	5
2 bedrooms -----	165	709	439	297	1 021	370	25	2	21
3 bedrooms -----	538	453	1 233	504	1 260	558	—	—	82
4 bedrooms -----	265	158	211	179	382	140	—	2	22
5 or more bedrooms -----	36	23	15	9	69	27	—	—	10
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	38	121	—	—	—	1
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 011	1 488	2 062	1 023	2 978	1 172	25	4	1 42
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 011	1 484	2 074	971	2 941	1 159	—	—	9
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 011	1 485	2 074	966	2 943	1 153	—	—	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	986	1 409	2 017	1 023	2 869	1 153	25	4	1 34
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	930	1 262	1 790	749	2 390	942	—	2	35
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3	—	—	20	18	—	17	—	49
Electricity -----	27	73	119	205	349	132	—	—	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	26	68	80	34	45	46	8	—	32
All other fuels -----	—	6	28	15	63	18	—	2	9
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	4	15	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	12	116	146	26	66	16	—	—	—
1 -----	245	609	570	228	912	423	18	1	22
2 -----	594	527	850	485	1 442	413	7	3	63
3 or more -----	135	157	451	284	449	301	—	—	48
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	857	926	1 540	675	1 884	885	25	4	1 20
1989 to March 1990 -----	70	95	96	97	276	81	—	—	5
1985 to 1988 -----	162	281	285	162	678	171	7	—	25
1980 to 1984 -----	94	76	114	123	310	101	—	—	15
1970 to 1979 -----	293	199	549	274	503	393	—	—	37
1969 or earlier -----	238	275	496	19	117	139	18	4	34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	129	483	477	348	985	268	—	—	14
1989 to March 1990 -----	47	212	211	171	456	107	—	—	5
1985 to 1988 -----	41	220	194	118	343	98	—	—	5
1980 to 1984 -----	21	30	39	44	178	29	—	—	2
1970 to 1979 -----	17	21	11	3	8	—	—	—	1
1969 or earlier -----	3	—	22	12	—	34	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	—	36	17	28	—	36	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	257	234	374	80	435	126	18	—	21
Owner-occupied housing units -----	227	217	276	55	285	101	18	—	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	6	23	76	9	21	2	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	986	1 394	2 017	1 023	2 869	1 153	25	4	1 34
1.00 or less persons per room -----	980	1 369	1 997	996	2 841	1 130	25	4	1 33
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	25	20	27	28	23	—	—	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	57 286	34 522	40 389	61 581	50 593	40 748	27 052	25 267	56 146
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	33 624	23 956	26 764	32 061	26 866	36 052	—	—	29 783
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	18	123	133	80	154	80	—	1	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12	36	74	39	23	31	—	1	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6	87	59	41	131	49	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units.....	861	834	16	22	87	201	383	852	1 074
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	35	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	12
1985 to 1988.....	71	60	—	—	—	—	19	—	4
1980 to 1984.....	52	89	—	—	—	5	54	5	31
1970 to 1979.....	262	341	—	—	—	—	34	18	208
1960 to 1969.....	132	142	—	9	17	34	62	86	300
1950 to 1959.....	55	109	—	—	34	86	83	238	320
1940 to 1949.....	33	30	—	7	24	33	6	178	67
1939 or earlier.....	221	63	16	6	12	29	121	109	132
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	16	22	—	—	7	2	11	84	21
2 bedrooms.....	100	390	8	9	19	66	40	349	197
3 bedrooms.....	484	312	8	—	46	122	233	366	722
4 bedrooms.....	206	90	—	13	15	11	80	53	119
5 or more bedrooms.....	55	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	848	828	16	22	87	201	381	852	1 074
Source of water, public system or private company.....	38	211	8	22	53	99	18	525	711
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	43	321	8	15	—	29	—	572	549
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	840	804	16	22	87	193	381	817	1 041
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	291	567	—	22	62	166	169	669	918
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	367	91	—	—	—	6	81	42	22
Electricity.....	21	33	—	—	4	—	22	15	23
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	107	75	16	—	17	17	71	91	74
All other fuels.....	52	38	—	—	4	4	38	—	4
No fuel used.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	8	24	8	—	—	14	6	75	19
1.....	153	178	8	—	14	72	67	304	174
2.....	376	433	—	22	39	64	160	297	583
3 or more.....	303	169	—	—	34	43	148	141	265
Vehicles per household.....	2.3	2.0	.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	684	663	16	13	79	145	327	633	942
1989 to March 1990.....	49	52	—	—	7	10	25	41	81
1985 to 1988.....	165	214	—	—	15	18	66	159	166
1980 to 1984.....	78	153	—	—	7	5	59	84	89
1970 to 1979.....	220	160	8	6	11	42	79	119	252
1969 or earlier.....	172	84	8	—	39	70	98	230	354
Renter-occupied housing units.....	156	141	—	9	8	48	54	184	99
1989 to March 1990.....	42	39	—	—	—	38	20	43	31
1985 to 1988.....	57	59	—	9	8	10	34	90	51
1980 to 1984.....	20	26	—	—	—	—	—	33	8
1970 to 1979.....	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	8	9
1969 or earlier.....	24	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	8	—	—	—	—	13	—	103	11
Householder 65 years and over.....	104	103	16	9	4	51	54	208	227
Owner-occupied housing units.....	95	87	16	—	4	51	46	198	215
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No vehicle available.....	4	18	8	—	—	—	6	27	10
Complete plumbing facilities.....	831	804	16	22	87	193	381	809	1 041
1.00 or less persons per room.....	826	776	16	22	81	193	370	794	1 036
1.01 or more persons per room.....	5	28	—	—	6	—	11	15	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	51 983	35 730	14 670	100 000	38 685	36 222	47 059	38 912	44 639
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 551	27 875	—	29 537	26 000	17 141	25 239	21 178	19 763
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	29	63	8	—	—	21	10	155	51
Owner-occupied housing units.....	13	43	8	—	—	—	6	81	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16	20	—	—	—	21	4	74	12

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
All housing units	342	532	859	1 704	2 205	3 655	2 403	996	1 161
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	5	11	10	34	74	12	14	11
1985 to 1988	—	22	28	83	114	81	163	54	33
1980 to 1984	18	24	51	71	170	166	207	75	62
1970 to 1979	59	121	165	406	330	695	668	219	272
1960 to 1969	110	174	155	208	192	602	267	149	147
1950 to 1959	60	60	93	131	137	442	160	75	87
1940 to 1949	60	29	39	71	136	385	154	30	54
1939 or earlier	35	97	317	724	1 092	1 210	772	380	495
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	7	8	8	7	6	—	—
1 bedroom	14	27	32	76	197	335	293	26	75
2 bedrooms	95	96	128	362	541	1 113	601	205	320
3 bedrooms	196	337	436	793	997	1 588	1 071	455	490
4 bedrooms	37	53	182	363	373	476	359	234	206
5 or more bedrooms	—	19	74	102	89	136	73	76	70
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	340	532	846	1 676	2 187	3 641	2 401	988	1 153
Source of water, public system or private company	91	—	—	759	1 368	1 855	1 712	39	701
Sewage disposal, public sewer	19	6	—	824	1 321	2 404	1 808	52	700
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	20	10	13	29	6	8	9
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	6	4	4	11	2	—	1
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	3	—	3	6	2	—	—
Occupied housing units	335	527	815	1 609	2 108	3 248	2 264	958	1 114
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	264	225	—	605	989	2 095	1 451	193	745
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	74	415	373	517	438	268	400	143
Electricity	27	20	29	90	123	220	268	44	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	30	178	230	371	378	318	183	260	141
All other fuels	—	30	141	170	101	177	87	61	56
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	—	17	69	112	225	154	18	51
1	95	102	124	347	556	1 039	649	200	306
2	140	245	329	700	963	1 307	935	458	456
3 or more	100	180	345	493	477	677	526	282	301
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	262	469	728	1 231	1 433	2 319	1 569	718	774
1989 to March 1990	31	46	51	76	113	175	167	78	62
1985 to 1988	39	110	147	238	411	438	355	136	173
1980 to 1984	31	49	100	180	180	300	232	92	121
1970 to 1979	86	149	210	375	304	569	475	230	171
1969 or earlier	75	115	220	362	425	837	340	182	247
Renter-occupied housing units	73	58	87	378	675	929	695	240	340
1989 to March 1990	40	20	23	137	290	271	235	73	102
1985 to 1988	19	23	30	135	229	390	269	94	143
1980 to 1984	14	—	8	47	71	137	96	29	33
1970 to 1979	—	6	15	33	57	84	59	14	53
1969 or earlier	—	9	11	26	28	47	36	30	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	5	5	16	34	73	62	37	16	29
Householder 65 years and over	68	108	160	306	439	906	501	202	281
Owner-occupied housing units	68	102	147	256	332	638	328	177	190
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	2	5	11	4	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	6	6	—	9	—	—	7
No vehicle available	—	—	13	45	77	167	94	14	46
Complete plumbing facilities	335	527	806	1 605	2 101	3 231	2 260	958	1 113
1.00 or less persons per room	335	527	797	1 569	2 074	3 195	2 219	927	1 099
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	9	36	27	36	41	31	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	4	7	17	4	—	1
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	9	4	7	17	4	—	1
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 321	43 174	42 742	40 263	37 765	35 847	43 053	38 245	39 891
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 723	24 745	26 579	23 656	23 016	18 941	22 602	35 643	25 359
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	15	35	37	119	138	225	172	62	60
Owner-occupied housing units	9	17	24	64	66	111	43	52	36
Renter-occupied housing units	6	18	13	55	72	114	129	10	24

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County					
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	29 772	29 772	7 312	11 945	1 181	565	1 511	2 240	1 075	1 188
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	18 973	18 973	4 585	7 664	669	305	1 118	1 790	843	801
Less than \$300 -----	564	564	214	160	30	5	14	16	25	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 867	1 867	756	520	30	24	51	77	91	186
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 447	3 447	1 078	1 268	102	94	140	139	188	224
\$500 to \$599 -----	3 825	3 825	1 005	1 579	151	71	156	237	220	226
\$600 to \$799 -----	5 551	5 551	1 022	2 521	244	85	289	599	219	92
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 297	2 297	323	989	77	17	213	433	80	42
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 245	1 245	163	550	7	9	195	252	20	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	104	104	19	49	—	—	27	19	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	73	73	5	28	—	—	33	18	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	594	594	522	618	615	558	728	744	541	492
Not mortgaged -----	10 799	10 799	2 727	4 281	512	260	393	450	232	387
Less than \$100 -----	33	33	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 603	2 603	904	750	127	62	81	42	47	145
\$200 to \$299 -----	6 217	6 217	1 373	2 655	311	150	186	227	170	221
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 520	1 520	310	754	66	38	71	154	10	13
\$400 to \$499 -----	300	300	84	91	8	5	33	17	5	8
\$500 or more -----	126	126	56	31	—	—	15	10	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	239	239	227	248	231	235	263	283	243	216
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 239	6 239	1 863	2 174	252	167	159	173	130	327
Less than 20 percent -----	1 766	1 766	523	601	100	43	20	36	29	65
20 to 24 percent -----	905	905	275	278	28	30	44	30	17	31
25 to 29 percent -----	707	707	264	223	13	21	33	12	13	78
30 to 34 percent -----	657	657	164	266	7	34	19	29	8	32
35 percent or more -----	2 120	2 120	605	774	98	39	43	59	63	121
Not computed -----	84	84	32	32	6	—	—	7	—	—
Median -----	27.9	27.9	27.2	29.3	24.1	27.5	27.3	30.9	33.8	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 571	7 571	2 060	3 013	280	150	251	391	318	320
Less than 20 percent -----	4 568	4 568	1 350	1 774	185	89	151	167	193	220
20 to 24 percent -----	1 199	1 199	343	489	26	49	27	42	66	53
25 to 29 percent -----	994	994	219	439	34	12	30	97	20	12
30 to 34 percent -----	428	428	113	150	10	—	9	21	19	22
35 percent or more -----	382	382	35	161	25	—	31	64	20	13
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	16.5	17.8	16.0	15.9	17.2	23.4	18.2	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	7 681	7 681	1 878	3 150	360	141	361	587	330	397
Less than 20 percent -----	5 739	5 739	1 581	2 308	271	124	226	295	256	364
20 to 24 percent -----	1 236	1 236	240	528	57	17	62	139	43	33
25 to 29 percent -----	480	480	32	243	25	—	45	116	27	—
30 to 34 percent -----	149	149	15	44	—	—	12	20	4	—
35 percent or more -----	77	77	10	27	7	—	16	17	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.6	15.6	14.4	16.1	15.8	15.6	17.7	19.9	15.8	15.1
\$50,000 or more -----	8 281	8 281	1 511	3 608	289	107	740	1 089	297	144
Less than 20 percent -----	7 390	7 390	1 427	3 180	266	98	641	885	288	136
20 to 24 percent -----	672	672	67	350	16	—	84	146	6	8
25 to 29 percent -----	171	171	10	68	7	9	15	49	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	28	28	7	10	—	—	—	4	3	—
35 percent or more -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed -----	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.1	10.6	10.4	13.1	14.6	11.6	10.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	15 954	15 954	5 288	7 007	548	483	446	1 068	389	781
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	100	100	44	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 218	1 218	359	554	135	17	—	27	39	34
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 550	2 550	954	875	46	66	41	29	50	167
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 671	4 671	1 639	1 831	119	168	63	156	124	251
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 516	4 516	1 552	2 163	114	144	209	458	99	166
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 913	1 913	489	1 109	89	56	81	296	39	114
\$600 to \$749 -----	524	524	147	296	34	24	17	75	19	23
\$750 to \$999 -----	68	68	31	29	—	—	19	2	—	7
\$1,000 or more -----	27	27	5	15	2	—	—	8	—	—
No cash rent -----	367	367	68	117	9	8	16	17	19	19
Median (dollars) -----	387	387	383	410	377	386	474	450	391	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 340	4 340	1 964	1 545	141	60	23	160	89	279
Less than 20 percent -----	80	80	15	48	5	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	217	217	62	103	17	—	—	3	2	—
25 to 29 percent -----	366	366	101	150	44	—	—	3	31	11
30 to 34 percent -----	267	267	107	100	17	5	—	4	12	15
35 percent or more -----	3 215	3 215	1 595	1 091	56	55	23	136	44	226
Not computed -----	195	195	84	53	2	—	—	14	—	27
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 222	4 222	1 296	1 900	152	149	128	255	77	174
Less than 20 percent -----	450	450	95	210	19	19	—	5	6	24
20 to 24 percent -----	692	692	235	255	6	33	34	1	13	14
25 to 29 percent -----	863	863	214	398	43	29	8	73	26	18
30 to 34 percent -----	753	753	190	408	42	18	16	48	21	19
35 percent or more -----	1 362	1 362	538	610	42	42	70	124	6	93
Not computed -----	102	102	24	19	—	8	—	4	5	6
Median -----	30.4	30.4	32.4	30.9	31.0	28.2	35.9	34.8	28.3	36.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 582	4 582	1 247	2 158	170	187	130	359	106	202
Less than 20 percent -----	2 554	2 554	734	1 078	105	109	55	113	57	120
20 to 24 percent -----	1 167	1 167	330	544	42	57	32	70	34	50
25 to 29 percent -----	529	529	128	342	—	21	23	130	13	18
30 to 34 percent -----	161	161	27	110	8	—	—	39	—	9
35 percent or more -----	58	58	9	36	9	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed -----	113	113	19	48	6	—	12	7	2	5
Median -----	19.1	19.1	18.6	19.9	17.8	19.2	20.6	24.5	19.5	17.6
\$35,000 or more -----	2 810	2 810	781	1 404	85	87	165	294	117	126
Less than 20 percent -----	2 672	2 672	742	1 349	84	87	161	281	105	126
20 to 24 percent -----	53	53	22	19	—	—	—	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	17	17	—	13	—	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	68	68	17	23	1	—	4	2	12	—
Median -----	12.8	12.8	12.7	13.2	14.0	13.1	12.6	13.4	11.9	11.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County—Con.								Beloit city, Rock County	
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	720	1 235	1 119	266	528	888	881	661	17	702
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	433	685	740	195	299	549	530	440	17	425
Less than \$300	34	68	22	6	43	20	—	—	—	30
\$300 to \$399	73	103	108	5	52	34	36	13	—	92
\$400 to \$499	69	153	126	29	91	77	25	23	9	123
\$500 to \$599	71	184	197	30	60	51	104	33	8	98
\$600 to \$799	137	132	233	74	24	195	203	169	—	69
\$800 to \$999	39	27	33	33	—	141	92	122	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	18	21	18	29	31	59	72	—	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	552	508	569	649	469	687	685	786	497	461
Not mortgaged	287	550	379	71	229	339	351	221	—	277
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	59	255	77	7	83	67	54	23	—	114
\$200 to \$299	141	259	245	49	118	165	187	114	—	137
\$300 to \$399	43	36	43	10	11	84	77	44	—	26
\$400 to \$499	10	—	14	5	17	23	17	29	—	—
\$500 or more	34	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	261	206	234	277	217	269	274	272	—	211
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	94	410	245	35	176	184	172	110	—	246
Less than 20 percent	28	130	82	7	43	34	50	33	—	73
20 to 24 percent	11	91	17	5	24	16	23	11	—	23
25 to 29 percent	12	55	37	6	—	36	27	5	—	16
30 to 34 percent	21	39	34	5	41	14	6	19	—	9
35 percent or more	22	84	70	12	68	84	49	42	—	117
Not computed	—	11	5	—	—	—	17	—	—	8
Median	28.3	23.8	27.8	29.6	32.6	32.1	25.8	31.6	—	33.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	179	367	308	39	148	123	170	98	17	248
Less than 20 percent	123	238	171	18	116	90	101	63	9	162
20 to 24 percent	22	67	68	8	8	10	26	7	8	46
25 to 29 percent	23	47	29	7	24	23	18	18	—	30
30 to 34 percent	5	15	29	—	—	—	10	5	—	10
35 percent or more	6	—	—	6	—	—	15	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	15.5	18.5	20.9	15.4	14.4	16.4	17.7	19.7	15.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	211	296	305	71	97	261	215	148	—	143
Less than 20 percent	167	253	257	35	83	179	167	100	—	124
20 to 24 percent	44	35	43	21	5	54	15	34	—	19
25 to 29 percent	—	8	5	7	—	28	20	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	9	—	7	4	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	13.9	14.5	20.1	15.1	15.7	16.5	16.8	—	13.3
\$50,000 or more	236	162	261	121	107	320	324	305	—	65
Less than 20 percent	224	157	261	121	81	263	296	261	—	65
20 to 24 percent	12	5	—	—	—	57	22	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.5	10.9	10.0	12.6	10.0	13.7	12.7	14.1	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	660	355	402	41	189	91	425	146	336	1 263
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8
\$100 to \$199	59	11	48	—	—	—	19	6	—	76
\$200 to \$299	144	49	75	—	42	16	13	11	60	345
\$300 to \$399	219	115	90	20	56	11	117	29	112	431
\$400 to \$499	116	126	136	—	52	17	174	57	44	346
\$500 to \$599	108	20	30	10	25	25	74	15	—	37
\$600 to \$749	14	16	9	8	—	10	15	16	—	20
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	14	—	14	12	8	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	378	370	391	502	345	486	418	420	283	357
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	275	85	118	—	64	12	99	33	220	526
Less than 20 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	20	10
25 to 29 percent	17	—	15	—	—	—	5	6	42	11
30 to 34 percent	9	—	18	—	9	—	9	—	41	15
35 percent or more	220	76	61	—	50	—	70	27	111	482
Not computed	13	—	8	—	5	12	15	—	—	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	36.7	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	35.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	125	83	112	—	54	26	86	32	74	341
Less than 20 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	27
20 to 24 percent	18	8	39	—	9	16	—	5	27	102
25 to 29 percent	22	17	6	—	—	—	26	—	15	69
30 to 34 percent	22	9	20	—	10	—	11	—	—	68
35 percent or more	46	49	47	—	26	10	41	21	26	75
Not computed	—	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	—
Median	31.3	41.1	32.7	—	36.1	24.1	35.7	42.9	26.3	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	156	148	127	31	48	44	134	32	22	283
Less than 20 percent	108	65	85	9	32	19	77	25	22	182
20 to 24 percent	33	61	20	11	16	9	47	—	—	59
25 to 29 percent	4	22	8	8	—	16	4	7	—	35
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	20.7	18.0	23.0	17.5	21.7	18.8	18.2	13.7	18.1
\$35,000 or more	104	39	45	10	23	9	106	49	20	113
Less than 20 percent	104	39	36	10	23	9	106	41	14	113
20 to 24 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	12.0	16.9	17.5	10.0	12.5	12.0	13.0	10.6	10.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 172	924	714	1 163	987	34	6	—	677
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	793	597	427	639	683	15	—	—	400
Less than \$300	17	46	34	57	22	—	—	—	8
\$300 to \$399	186	132	73	97	103	—	—	—	42
\$400 to \$499	216	242	69	148	126	—	—	—	121
\$500 to \$599	226	111	71	173	168	—	—	—	77
\$600 to \$799	92	61	137	125	227	—	—	—	127
\$800 to \$999	42	5	33	21	33	8	—	—	22
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	—	5	18	4	7	—	—	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	493	447	548	508	567	947	—	—	540
Not mortgaged	379	327	287	524	304	19	6	—	277
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	137	174	59	255	54	7	6	—	—
\$200 to \$299	221	128	141	233	200	12	—	—	64
\$300 to \$399	13	13	43	36	43	—	—	—	151
\$400 to \$499	8	12	10	—	7	—	—	—	55
\$500 or more	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars)	217	196	261	202	237	260	175	—	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	319	282	94	403	209	13	—	—	137
Less than 20 percent	65	70	28	123	64	7	—	—	50
20 to 24 percent	31	37	11	91	17	—	—	—	38
25 to 29 percent	78	28	12	55	30	6	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	32	17	21	39	34	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	113	130	22	84	59	—	—	—	31
Not computed	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—
Median	29.1	31.8	28.3	24.0	28.5	14.6	—	—	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	312	339	179	336	285	—	—	—	201
Less than 20 percent	212	234	123	213	156	—	—	—	145
20 to 24 percent	53	37	22	61	68	—	—	—	35
25 to 29 percent	12	46	23	47	21	—	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent	22	22	5	15	29	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.9	14.5	16.0	18.8	—	—	—	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	397	190	211	272	256	8	6	—	199
Less than 20 percent	364	182	167	235	214	—	6	—	156
20 to 24 percent	33	8	44	29	37	—	—	—	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	11.8	14.9	13.7	15.0	32.5	10.0	—	13.8
\$50,000 or more	144	113	230	152	237	13	—	—	140
Less than 20 percent	136	113	218	147	237	13	—	—	137
20 to 24 percent	8	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	10.0	10.3	11.3	10.0	15.4	—	—	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	781	790	651	347	354	3	5	—	307
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	34	16	59	11	48	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	167	100	144	49	75	—	—	—	6
\$300 to \$399	251	260	219	107	59	—	5	—	91
\$400 to \$499	166	294	107	126	119	—	—	—	148
\$500 to \$599	114	78	108	20	30	—	—	—	31
\$600 to \$749	23	15	14	16	9	—	—	—	28
\$750 to \$999	7	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
\$1,000 or more	19	21	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	375	403	377	367	393	875	313	—	432
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	279	257	275	85	110	—	—	—	99
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	17	—	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	—	9	—	18	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	226	252	220	76	53	—	—	—	91
Not computed	27	5	13	—	8	—	—	—	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	35.6	—	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	174	240	125	83	85	—	5	—	81
Less than 20 percent	24	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	14	37	18	8	29	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	45	22	17	—	—	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	19	32	22	9	20	—	5	—	10
35 percent or more	93	101	46	49	36	—	—	—	50
Not computed	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	36.5	32.8	31.3	41.1	33.4	—	32.5	—	37.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	202	159	147	140	114	3	—	—	53
Less than 20 percent	120	86	99	57	72	—	—	—	25
20 to 24 percent	50	47	33	61	20	—	—	—	24
25 to 29 percent	18	26	4	22	8	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	9	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	19.4	17.4	21.1	18.1	45.0	—	—	20.3
\$35,000 or more	126	134	104	39	45	—	—	—	74
Less than 20 percent	126	123	104	39	36	—	—	—	69
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	11.4	15.8	12.0	16.9	—	—	—	13.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County—Con.		Janesville city, Rock County							
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	626	290	76	805	387	719	1 173	816	785	1 261
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	375	214	57	464	189	379	669	466	503	606
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	7	14	15
\$300 to \$399	31	—	16	24	34	38	30	28	24	45
\$400 to \$499	12	12	7	48	75	85	102	88	86	88
\$500 to \$599	68	5	12	88	55	113	151	145	99	116
\$600 to \$799	130	54	18	171	21	97	244	166	170	221
\$800 to \$999	64	90	4	66	4	28	77	32	85	90
\$1,000 to \$1,499	59	45	—	61	—	6	28	—	25	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999	11	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	701	866	523	665	485	543	615	577	622	629
Not mortgaged	251	76	19	341	198	340	504	350	282	655
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	26	8	—	72	69	110	119	108	12	28
\$200 to \$299	120	30	19	194	123	182	311	216	219	486
\$300 to \$399	72	9	—	67	6	35	66	26	51	141
\$400 to \$499	17	23	—	8	—	13	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	289	325	240	262	220	229	232	223	256	260
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	116	44	12	185	122	248	244	189	99	273
Less than 20 percent	29	14	—	77	61	55	100	70	37	47
20 to 24 percent	16	11	—	12	5	45	20	18	12	45
25 to 29 percent	27	—	—	6	11	62	13	37	—	12
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	24	7	20	7	24	6	45
35 percent or more	30	19	12	66	38	60	98	40	44	111
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	13
Median	26.7	23.6	37.5	27.9	20.0	26.7	24.7	25.9	30.4	32.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	119	24	37	224	157	164	280	328	223	376
Less than 20 percent	79	17	23	123	84	89	185	175	147	273
20 to 24 percent	13	—	—	47	30	23	26	78	48	30
25 to 29 percent	12	7	7	13	32	47	34	51	16	30
30 to 34 percent	10	—	7	20	11	5	10	16	—	29
35 percent or more	5	—	—	21	—	—	25	8	12	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	17.2	16.8	18.8	19.4	18.3	16.0	19.2	15.2	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	147	49	4	196	44	171	360	148	245	341
Less than 20 percent	111	22	4	133	44	139	271	120	149	276
20 to 24 percent	9	18	—	31	—	27	57	22	82	53
25 to 29 percent	14	5	—	13	—	5	25	6	14	12
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	4	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	20.7	17.5	17.4	10.0	13.7	15.8	14.7	17.5	12.6
\$50,000 or more	244	173	23	200	64	136	289	151	218	271
Less than 20 percent	216	145	23	177	60	124	266	146	179	252
20 to 24 percent	22	17	—	14	4	12	16	5	39	19
25 to 29 percent	6	4	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	15.6	12.1	11.0	10.0	11.7	10.6	12.0	12.6	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	352	99	467	418	662	736	548	523	692	281
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$100 to \$199	19	—	136	16	44	28	135	17	95	6
\$200 to \$299	8	—	142	70	158	156	46	95	13	22
\$300 to \$399	75	29	81	182	242	257	119	228	118	54
\$400 to \$499	159	43	78	59	146	210	114	130	268	109
\$500 to \$599	63	8	25	60	57	50	89	37	161	47
\$600 to \$749	15	7	5	22	10	8	34	13	19	32
\$750 to \$999	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$1,000 or more	5	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	—	—	9	—	27	9	—	8	11
Median (dollars)	424	416	270	360	350	374	377	373	459	446
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	93	20	195	94	187	233	141	111	145	43
Less than 20 percent	—	—	4	—	9	—	5	—	16	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	23	—	9	9	17	—	42	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	57	—	—	—	44	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	15	7	11	23	17	—	6	—
35 percent or more	64	20	96	83	151	182	56	102	75	37
Not computed	15	—	—	4	7	19	2	9	—	—
Median	50.0	50.0	34.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	31.0	50.0	37.1	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	67	21	151	98	186	239	152	116	253	52
Less than 20 percent	—	—	46	16	40	18	19	—	23	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	29	23	31	38	6	37	12	5
25 to 29 percent	13	—	23	9	36	104	43	17	17	8
30 to 34 percent	5	—	16	23	58	31	42	19	62	21
35 percent or more	41	21	37	27	21	40	42	23	139	12
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	39.1	46.2	25.1	30.2	28.1	27.9	31.0	25.6	36.3	31.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	92	32	92	159	200	161	170	198	185	113
Less than 20 percent	46	25	67	118	148	79	105	124	76	19
20 to 24 percent	36	—	12	21	29	52	42	59	46	48
25 to 29 percent	4	7	8	13	18	25	—	5	43	27
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	7	—	5	8	10	12	6
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	18.2	17.3	17.5	17.9	20.1	17.8	18.8	21.4	23.6
\$35,000 or more	100	26	29	67	89	103	85	98	109	73
Less than 20 percent	100	18	29	62	89	99	84	95	109	59
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	14.4	10.0	12.9	12.7	12.7	14.0	12.4	14.4	16.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville city, Rock County—Con.						Remainder of Rock County		
	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	803	562	1 468	591	1 711	788	8	3	920
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	488	304	1 014	478	1 409	638	—	1	640
Less than \$300	—	5	52	—	12	13	—	—	14
\$300 to \$399	11	24	108	7	56	75	—	—	44
\$400 to \$499	53	94	236	64	93	149	—	—	76
\$500 to \$599	120	71	214	65	182	148	—	—	91
\$600 to \$799	130	84	359	151	505	184	—	1	138
\$800 to \$999	59	17	31	99	338	59	—	—	114
\$1,000 to \$1,499	87	9	14	78	201	10	—	—	117
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	21
\$2,000 or more	6	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	25
Median (dollars)	706	557	552	718	742	544	—	625	739
Not mortgaged	315	258	454	113	302	150	8	2	280
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199	8	60	127	—	19	18	8	2	81
\$200 to \$299	135	150	309	50	141	120	—	—	136
\$300 to \$399	126	38	18	45	128	7	—	—	26
\$400 to \$499	30	5	—	18	4	5	—	—	15
\$500 or more	16	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	15
Median (dollars)	320	236	225	309	295	261	175	175	243
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	93	165	255	64	127	98	8	2	95
Less than 20 percent	11	41	63	—	16	23	—	2	20
20 to 24 percent	8	30	26	14	28	15	8	—	30
25 to 29 percent	8	21	30	9	1	13	—	—	24
30 to 34 percent	12	34	46	6	27	8	—	—	13
35 percent or more	54	39	90	35	48	39	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median	37.9	27.7	30.9	43.3	32.8	29.2	22.5	12.5	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	149	150	365	46	281	233	—	—	205
Less than 20 percent	88	89	214	31	120	133	—	—	123
20 to 24 percent	28	49	45	—	31	54	—	—	27
25 to 29 percent	26	12	59	7	85	20	—	—	23
30 to 34 percent	—	—	30	—	10	12	—	—	9
35 percent or more	7	—	17	8	35	14	—	—	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	15.9	17.4	15.0	23.3	18.8	—	—	17.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	220	141	445	149	450	236	—	—	212
Less than 20 percent	147	124	410	88	224	179	—	—	138
20 to 24 percent	45	17	14	39	109	32	—	—	23
25 to 29 percent	20	—	13	22	88	25	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	8	—	8	—	17	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	15.6	15.5	18.4	20.0	16.5	—	—	17.2
\$50,000 or more	341	106	403	332	853	221	—	1	408
Less than 20 percent	282	97	392	289	681	212	—	1	352
20 to 24 percent	54	—	11	43	127	6	—	—	41
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	43	—	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.5	10.3	10.2	13.3	15.4	11.4	—	12.5	12.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	129	483	477	345	983	263	—	—	101
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	17	9	—	19	32	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	2	66	53	11	19	22	—	—	30
\$300 to \$399	20	168	107	43	135	77	—	—	20
\$400 to \$499	60	144	169	163	434	79	—	—	46
\$500 to \$599	21	56	108	80	287	31	—	—	1
\$600 to \$749	17	24	6	17	73	16	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	8	10	12	8	6	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	464	386	452	479	453	398	—	—	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	3	60	83	23	153	74	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	—	3	31	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	4	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	3	55	66	23	131	31	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.5	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	35	149	97	104	233	35	—	—	24
Less than 20 percent	—	19	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	33	29	11	1	—	—	—	23
25 to 29 percent	11	29	15	8	68	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	18	29	16	45	19	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	42	24	69	116	6	—	—	1
Not computed	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.8	28.2	30.8	37.7	34.9	32.0	—	—	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	187	172	93	322	74	—	—	37
Less than 20 percent	22	109	63	28	93	27	—	—	27
20 to 24 percent	3	57	62	22	57	34	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	21	19	23	127	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	11	—	39	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	10	12	6	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	19.2	21.5	22.8	25.3	21.5	—	—	17.8
\$35,000 or more	59	87	125	125	275	80	—	—	40
Less than 20 percent	48	87	125	125	264	74	—	—	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Median	13.5	13.1	13.4	12.9	13.4	12.2	—	—	11.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	529	287	16	6	72	132	232	522	888
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	381	205	8	6	46	57	180	299	549
Less than \$300	4	12	—	—	11	—	6	43	20
\$300 to \$399	21	16	—	—	6	5	5	52	34
\$400 to \$499	46	39	8	—	5	—	29	91	77
\$500 to \$599	55	72	—	—	11	29	30	60	51
\$600 to \$799	94	35	—	—	7	6	74	24	195
\$800 to \$999	95	21	—	6	6	—	25	—	141
\$1,000 to \$1,499	51	10	—	—	—	17	11	29	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	752	536	475	925	505	583	636	469	687
Not mortgaged	148	82	8	—	26	75	52	223	339
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	23	29	8	—	—	23	—	77	67
\$200 to \$299	86	50	—	—	26	45	37	118	165
\$300 to \$399	26	3	—	—	—	—	10	11	84
\$400 to \$499	13	—	—	—	—	7	5	17	23
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	254	214	175	—	259	223	283	219	269
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	46	32	8	—	7	36	22	176	184
Less than 20 percent	20	6	—	—	7	18	—	43	34
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	24	16
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	11	24	8	—	—	11	12	41	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	84
Median	25.5	43.3	50.0+	—	17.5	22.5	41.7	32.6	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	110	85	8	—	31	23	39	148	123
Less than 20 percent	47	60	8	—	25	15	18	116	90
20 to 24 percent	11	12	—	—	6	—	8	8	10
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—	—	8	7	24	23
30 to 34 percent	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	29	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.6	17.0	10.0	—	13.2	10.6	20.9	15.4	14.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	137	94	—	—	24	49	63	91	261
Less than 20 percent	71	77	—	—	18	43	35	77	179
20 to 24 percent	30	11	—	—	6	6	21	5	54
25 to 29 percent	28	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	28
30 to 34 percent	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.5	10.8	—	—	15.7	10.0	18.5	15.5	15.7
\$50,000 or more	236	76	—	6	10	24	108	107	320
Less than 20 percent	204	76	—	6	10	24	108	81	263
20 to 24 percent	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	11.9	—	12.5	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	13.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	85	126	—	9	8	48	38	184	91
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	10	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	21	47	—	—	8	31	20	42	16
\$400 to \$499	24	20	—	9	—	17	—	51	11
\$500 to \$599	9	8	—	—	—	—	10	52	17
\$600 to \$749	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	25	25
\$750 to \$999	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	392	383	—	463	388	387	397	349	486
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	7	15	—	—	—	8	—	64	12
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more	5	13	—	—	—	8	—	50	—
Not computed	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12
Median	45.0	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	22	42	—	—	—	27	—	49	26
Less than 20 percent	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	13	—	—	—	10	—	9	16
25 to 29 percent	5	17	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	—	—	11	—	26	10
Not computed	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	33.3	25.1	—	—	—	27.9	—	36.9	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	37	32	—	9	8	13	28	48	44
Less than 20 percent	20	30	—	9	8	13	9	32	19
20 to 24 percent	13	—	—	—	—	—	11	16	9
25 to 29 percent	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	17.5	—	17.5	17.5	17.5	22.3	17.5	21.7
\$35,000 or more	19	37	—	—	—	—	10	23	9
Less than 20 percent	17	31	—	—	—	—	10	23	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	11.6	—	—	—	—	17.5	10.0	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rock County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	255	371	362	787	1 026	1 882	1 337	337	543
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	155	226	254	499	592	1 148	941	192	345
Less than \$300.....	—	—	5	11	9	23	17	10	5
\$300 to \$399.....	5	13	23	63	54	135	77	14	24
\$400 to \$499.....	13	11	39	80	102	212	199	22	52
\$500 to \$599.....	36	28	46	116	113	273	134	34	62
\$600 to \$799.....	73	115	97	142	198	305	322	54	128
\$800 to \$999.....	28	32	24	66	69	149	125	34	50
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	27	18	19	42	51	65	22	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	2
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	662	741	629	582	613	577	623	632	654
Not mortgaged.....	100	145	108	288	434	734	396	145	198
Less than \$100.....	—	5	2	2	6	—	9	1	1
\$100 to \$199.....	28	15	16	75	163	193	61	48	32
\$200 to \$299.....	67	84	73	161	209	447	270	74	141
\$300 to \$399.....	5	35	15	50	32	75	45	18	21
\$400 to \$499.....	—	6	—	—	4	19	9	4	3
\$500 or more.....	—	—	2	—	20	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	238	261	249	239	225	230	236	226	246
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	56	66	56	150	253	531	288	71	115
Less than 20 percent.....	21	19	18	45	75	186	77	18	33
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	9	24	83	93	22	8	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	7	15	13	35	36	17	14
30 to 34 percent.....	—	19	5	16	29	26	38	8	11
35 percent or more.....	19	23	17	50	53	184	111	20	38
Not computed.....	9	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—
Median.....	21.8	32.4	25.7	27.0	23.1	24.1	30.9	27.8	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	51	74	75	216	271	485	333	94	127
Less than 20 percent.....	22	46	36	119	133	301	162	57	66
20 to 24 percent.....	13	7	12	42	33	81	68	11	18
25 to 29 percent.....	6	11	14	25	55	59	40	6	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	3	12	35	32	25	12	14
35 percent or more.....	10	5	10	18	15	12	38	8	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.3	18.0	20.6	18.7	20.4	18.1	20.3	15.8	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	68	99	124	213	251	390	342	84	151
Less than 20 percent.....	56	78	89	164	191	298	188	51	97
20 to 24 percent.....	6	16	20	33	37	40	97	23	40
25 to 29 percent.....	6	5	13	9	21	21	29	7	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	2	5	—	31	14	3	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	2	2	—	14	—	1
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.3	15.1	15.6	15.4	13.9	14.4	18.8	15.9	17.4
\$50,000 or more.....	80	132	107	208	251	476	374	88	150
Less than 20 percent.....	80	116	97	197	219	430	310	77	132
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	8	6	19	34	54	9	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	16	2	3	13	6	3	2	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—
Median.....	12.7	13.1	12.6	10.5	14.1	12.8	12.0	11.7	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	73	47	35	275	579	857	653	137	313
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	8	—	6	24	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	6	—	25	61	99	85	3	11
\$200 to \$299.....	5	11	3	43	117	192	155	21	48
\$300 to \$399.....	42	—	13	71	221	330	155	33	127
\$400 to \$499.....	15	14	5	63	119	128	148	51	73
\$500 to \$599.....	11	7	4	30	32	63	62	9	19
\$600 to \$749.....	—	9	—	5	3	9	18	3	11
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	10	28	23	30	6	10	23
Median (dollars).....	389	473	390	368	349	343	353	416	369
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	6	13	7	71	112	269	184	10	53
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	6	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	13	4	—	29	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	11	16	42	36	—	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	4	2	34	11	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	7	2	29	86	179	97	8	39
Not computed.....	—	—	5	11	4	8	3	2	6
Median.....	45.0	50.0+	37.5	33.8	50.0+	46.4	36.9	50.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	19	11	5	74	197	209	187	37	97
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	—	8	40	35	34	6	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	—	6	22	39	43	—	16
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	2	11	58	68	44	8	19
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	3	13	40	24	34	7	18
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	27	28	33	32	9	29
Not computed.....	—	—	9	9	—	10	—	7	6
Median.....	28.7	19.6	30.8	32.9	27.8	26.9	26.9	30.7	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	42	—	10	83	167	295	163	57	104
Less than 20 percent.....	31	—	3	37	121	165	116	35	67
20 to 24 percent.....	11	—	4	32	34	85	32	11	25
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	2	4	3	4	10	4	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	2	—	22	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	4	—
Not computed.....	—	—	1	8	9	12	3	3	7
Median.....	16.9	—	21.9	20.1	16.9	18.9	17.1	18.5	16.9
\$35,000 or more.....	6	23	13	47	103	84	119	33	59
Less than 20 percent.....	6	23	9	44	97	80	111	33	52
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	4	3	3	—	—	—	6
Median.....	10.0	12.5	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.1	12.2	13.0	10.6

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
Occupied housing units -----	49 578	49 578	11 269	20 090
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	572	572		
1985 to 1988 -----	2 110	2 110	43	320
1980 to 1984 -----	2 764	2 764	206	1 156
1970 to 1979 -----	9 552	9 552	358	1 239
1960 to 1969 -----	8 730	8 730	1 322	4 256
1950 to 1959 -----	6 934	6 934	1 779	3 947
1940 to 1949 -----	4 109	4 109	2 155	2 586
1939 or earlier -----	14 807	14 807	1 564	1 337
			3 842	5 249
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	310	310		
1 bedroom -----	4 261	4 261	71	218
2 bedrooms -----	14 430	14 430	1 257	1 898
3 bedrooms -----	22 496	22 496	3 946	6 097
4 bedrooms -----	6 655	6 655	4 677	8 897
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 426	1 426	1 141	2 559
			177	421
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	49 378	49 378		
Source of water, public system or private company -----	38 544	38 544	11 211	20 011
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	38 681	38 681	10 921	19 925
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	155	155	10 801	19 922
Owner-occupied housing units -----	73	73	48	48
Renter-occupied housing units -----	82	82	31	7
			17	41
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	36 004	36 004		
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3 913	3 913	9 477	17 001
Electricity -----	3 445	3 445	109	83
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4 623	4 623	792	1 623
All other fuels -----	1 489	1 489	708	1 039
No fuel used -----	104	104	142	290
			41	54
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	3 254	3 254		
1 -----	15 890	15 890	1 019	1 444
2 -----	20 934	20 934	4 320	7 039
3 or more -----	9 500	9 500	4 384	8 548
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1 546	3 059
			1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 553	34 553		
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 893	2 893	7 301	13 261
1985 to 1988 -----	7 528	7 528	459	1 314
1980 to 1984 -----	4 345	4 345	1 425	3 013
1970 to 1979 -----	9 313	9 313	920	1 557
1969 or earlier -----	10 474	10 474	1 857	3 680
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 025	15 025	2 640	3 697
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 967	5 967	3 968	6 829
1985 to 1988 -----	5 703	5 703	1 684	2 868
1980 to 1984 -----	1 849	1 849	1 403	2 625
1970 to 1979 -----	1 016	1 016	548	777
1969 or earlier -----	490	490	278	362
			55	197
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	1 498	1 498		
Householder 65 years and over -----	11 227	11 227	587	539
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 317	8 317	2 937	4 331
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	80	80	2 037	3 120
No telephone in unit -----	94	94	31	13
No vehicle available -----	1 849	1 849	18	39
			543	777
Complete plumbing facilities -----	49 423	49 423		
1.00 or less persons per room -----	48 750	48 750	11 221	20 042
1.01 or more persons per room -----	673	673	11 007	19 827
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	155	155	214	215
1.00 or less persons per room -----	155	155	48	48
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	48	48
			-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	41 060	41 060		
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 599	22 599	36 240	43 118
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 312	4 312	19 652	23 743
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 422	1 422	1 429	1 696
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 890	2 890	313	498
			1 116	1 198

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County			Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	1 678	1 237	669	1 867	1 662	1 008	1 215	643
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	7	—	—	—	14	7	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	5	76	—	—	—	5
1980 to 1984 -----	7	—	18	64	7	—	—	18
1970 to 1979 -----	88	11	67	285	88	12	11	67
1960 to 1969 -----	85	105	173	134	85	87	96	173
1950 to 1959 -----	247	102	192	76	247	168	102	192
1940 to 1949 -----	242	191	121	227	242	268	184	115
1939 or earlier -----	1 009	821	93	1 005	993	459	815	93
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	—	13	—	26	—	—	13	—
1 bedroom -----	114	137	62	361	114	51	137	62
2 bedrooms -----	612	425	273	755	604	549	416	273
3 bedrooms -----	752	393	291	548	744	319	393	291
4 bedrooms -----	178	230	43	154	178	89	217	37
5 or more bedrooms -----	22	39	—	23	22	—	39	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 669	1 232	669	1 858	1 653	1 008	1 210	663
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 670	1 237	366	1 867	1 662	1 008	1 215	360
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 670	1 219	419	1 867	1 662	1 000	1 204	413
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	11	8	8	—	—	11	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	11	8	—	—	—	11	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	1 460	1 063	551	1 602	1 460	897	1 041	545
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	6	32	15	5	6	6	32
Electricity -----	43	57	8	136	43	24	57	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	170	75	78	76	154	81	75	78
All other fuels -----	—	30	—	29	—	—	30	—
No fuel used -----	—	6	—	9	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	132	145	68	316	124	64	145	68
1 -----	681	460	256	909	673	424	460	250
2 -----	701	510	233	486	701	383	488	233
3 or more -----	164	122	112	156	164	137	122	112
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 119	751	535	836	1 103	665	738	529
1989 to March 1990 -----	44	51	37	77	44	27	51	37
1985 to 1988 -----	274	132	159	141	274	128	132	159
1980 to 1984 -----	144	99	78	97	144	65	93	78
1970 to 1979 -----	290	204	98	235	282	109	197	98
1969 or earlier -----	367	265	163	286	359	336	265	157
Renter-occupied housing units -----	559	486	134	1 031	559	343	477	134
1989 to March 1990 -----	267	221	43	444	267	155	221	43
1985 to 1988 -----	220	164	61	305	220	123	155	61
1980 to 1984 -----	29	62	12	187	29	59	62	12
1970 to 1979 -----	21	29	8	86	21	6	29	8
1969 or earlier -----	22	10	10	9	22	—	10	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	113	43	76	228	113	74	43	76
Householder 65 years and over -----	317	336	198	527	301	292	327	192
Owner-occupied housing units -----	287	239	188	280	271	256	239	182
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	6
No vehicle available -----	42	59	27	136	34	35	59	27
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 678	1 226	661	1 859	1 662	1 008	1 204	655
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 660	1 208	656	1 802	1 644	977	1 186	650
1.01 or more persons per room -----	18	18	5	57	18	31	18	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	11	8	8	—	—	11	8
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	11	8	8	—	—	11	8
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 662	43 634	37 799	27 850	32 923	30 126	42 641	37 812
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 876	20 256	21 388	17 200	19 876	24 008	20 081	21 388
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	225	157	140	385	217	135	157	140
Owner-occupied housing units -----	37	34	81	38	29	42	34	81
Renter-occupied housing units -----	188	123	59	347	188	93	123	59

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rack County		
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 803	28 803	6 654	11 840
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	18 213	18 213	4 076	7 568
Less than \$300	527	527	198	155
\$300 to \$399	1 711	1 711	624	509
\$400 to \$499	3 297	3 297	971	1 264
\$500 to \$599	3 670	3 670	890	1 566
\$600 to \$799	5 384	5 384	939	2 466
\$800 to \$999	2 230	2 230	272	981
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 217	1 217	158	550
\$1,500 to \$1,999	104	104	19	49
\$2,000 or more	73	73	5	28
Median (dollars)	597	597	525	618
Not mortgaged	10 590	10 590	2 578	4 272
Less than \$100	33	33	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2 579	2 579	889	741
\$200 to \$299	6 094	6 094	1 294	2 655
\$300 to \$399	1 479	1 479	269	754
\$400 to \$499	279	279	70	91
\$500 or more	126	126	56	31
Median (dollars)	239	239	225	249
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	6 037	6 037	1 707	2 156
Less than 20 percent	1 737	1 737	516	587
20 to 24 percent	898	898	270	278
25 to 29 percent	676	676	233	223
30 to 34 percent	640	640	155	266
35 percent or more	2 002	2 002	501	770
Not computed	84	84	32	32
Median	27.5	27.5	26.1	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 234	7 234	1 811	2 992
Less than 20 percent	4 373	4 373	1 212	1 768
20 to 24 percent	1 163	1 163	318	489
25 to 29 percent	943	943	178	432
30 to 34 percent	378	378	73	142
35 percent or more	377	377	30	161
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	17.4	16.1	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 499	7 499	1 765	3 112
Less than 20 percent	5 595	5 595	1 491	2 285
20 to 24 percent	1 217	1 217	221	528
25 to 29 percent	461	461	28	228
30 to 34 percent	149	149	15	44
35 percent or more	77	77	10	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	15.6	14.5	16.1
\$50,000 or more	8 033	8 033	1 371	3 580
Less than 20 percent	7 165	7 165	1 287	3 152
20 to 24 percent	663	663	67	350
25 to 29 percent	157	157	10	68
30 to 34 percent	28	28	7	10
35 percent or more	5	5	—	—
Not computed	15	15	—	—
Median	12.0	12.0	11.1	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 343	14 343	3 962	6 814
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	74	74	18	18
\$100 to \$199	1 105	1 105	254	546
\$200 to \$299	2 308	2 308	770	843
\$300 to \$399	4 197	4 197	1 236	1 764
\$400 to \$499	4 105	4 105	1 224	2 120
\$500 to \$599	1 696	1 696	312	1 089
\$600 to \$749	429	429	77	273
\$750 to \$999	55	55	18	29
\$1,000 or more	22	22	—	15
No cash rent	352	352	53	117
Median (dollars)	387	387	382	411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	3 620	3 620	1 319	1 487
Less than 20 percent	71	71	6	48
20 to 24 percent	213	213	58	103
25 to 29 percent	346	346	87	144
30 to 34 percent	223	223	65	98
35 percent or more	2 593	2 593	1 040	1 041
Not computed	174	174	63	53
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 789	3 789	989	1 812
Less than 20 percent	401	401	69	189
20 to 24 percent	632	632	192	247
25 to 29 percent	797	797	175	381
30 to 34 percent	700	700	152	405
35 percent or more	1 167	1 167	387	571
Not computed	92	92	14	19
Median	30.1	30.1	31.7	31.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 364	4 364	1 077	2 122
Less than 20 percent	2 449	2 449	642	1 067
20 to 24 percent	1 095	1 095	285	527
25 to 29 percent	511	511	118	334
30 to 34 percent	143	143	9	110
35 percent or more	58	58	9	36
Not computed	108	108	14	48
Median	19.0	19.0	18.5	19.8
\$35,000 or more	2 570	2 570	577	1 393
Less than 20 percent	2 446	2 446	552	1 338
20 to 24 percent	39	39	8	19
25 to 29 percent	17	17	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	68	68	17	23
Median	12.8	12.8	12.6	13.2

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Rock County			Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 085	660	430	695	1 069	617	654	424
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	722	411	237	418	714	338	405	237
Less than \$300	17	34	27	30	17	30	34	27
\$300 to \$399	128	60	41	85	128	84	60	41
\$400 to \$499	217	69	74	123	209	151	69	74
\$500 to \$599	226	62	60	98	226	41	62	60
\$600 to \$799	92	137	19	69	92	32	137	19
\$800 to \$999	28	39	—	5	28	—	33	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	5	16	8	14	—	5	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	500	570	472	465	501	427	565	472
Not mortgaged	363	249	193	277	355	279	249	187
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	135	59	83	114	127	169	59	77
\$200 to \$299	221	112	82	137	221	104	112	82
\$300 to \$399	7	34	11	26	7	—	34	11
\$400 to \$499	—	10	17	—	—	6	10	17
\$500 or more	—	34	—	—	—	—	34	—
Median (dollars)	215	263	209	211	216	188	263	211
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	285	85	165	239	277	196	85	165
Less than 20 percent	65	28	43	73	65	63	28	43
20 to 24 percent	31	11	24	23	31	32	11	24
25 to 29 percent	54	12	—	16	54	21	12	—
30 to 34 percent	32	12	35	9	32	17	12	35
35 percent or more	103	22	63	110	95	63	22	63
Not computed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	29.3	26.5	32.2	31.9	28.9	25.7	26.5	32.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	297	150	113	248	289	201	150	113
Less than 20 percent	211	94	84	162	203	172	94	84
20 to 24 percent	53	22	8	46	53	24	22	8
25 to 29 percent	12	23	21	30	12	5	23	21
30 to 34 percent	8	5	—	10	8	—	5	—
35 percent or more	13	6	—	—	13	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	16.5	16.6	15.5	16.3	14.1	16.5	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	375	211	87	143	375	142	211	87
Less than 20 percent	342	167	73	124	342	134	167	73
20 to 24 percent	33	44	5	19	33	8	44	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	14.9	15.1	13.3	15.5	12.4	14.9	15.6
\$50,000 or more	128	214	65	65	128	78	208	65
Less than 20 percent	120	202	52	65	120	78	196	52
20 to 24 percent	8	12	—	—	8	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Median	11.1	10.7	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.0	10.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	559	480	134	1 031	559	343	471	134
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5	43	—	56	5	7	43	—
\$200 to \$299	139	102	33	300	139	51	102	33
\$300 to \$399	169	189	51	360	169	98	189	51
\$400 to \$499	133	99	31	276	133	149	90	31
\$500 to \$599	73	47	5	30	73	22	47	5
\$600 to \$749	14	—	—	9	14	5	—	—
\$750 to \$999	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	19	—	14	—	19	11	—	14
Median (dollars)	376	373	325	354	376	407	371	325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	145	179	49	404	145	71	179	49
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	12	—	10	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	11	13	—	11	11	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	9	9	5	—	—	9
35 percent or more	110	141	35	374	110	71	141	35
Not computed	19	13	5	—	19	—	13	5
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	150	103	30	271	150	99	103	30
Less than 20 percent	17	13	—	27	17	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent	14	18	—	82	14	14	18	—
25 to 29 percent	18	22	—	58	18	32	22	—
30 to 34 percent	11	17	—	68	11	17	17	—
35 percent or more	84	33	21	36	84	36	33	21
Not computed	6	—	9	—	6	—	—	9
Median	37.0	29.7	38.3	27.3	37.0	31.0	29.7	38.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	192	140	40	243	192	99	131	40
Less than 20 percent	120	103	32	149	120	57	94	32
20 to 24 percent	40	33	8	59	40	22	33	8
25 to 29 percent	18	4	—	35	18	20	4	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median	17.0	16.9	16.3	18.3	17.0	19.0	16.8	16.3
\$35,000 or more	72	58	15	113	72	74	58	15
Less than 20 percent	72	58	15	113	72	63	58	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median	12.6	14.0	10.0	10.9	12.6	11.4	14.0	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rock County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County		
	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Total	Beloit city	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23
Occupied housing units -----	2 104	2 104	1 810	299	215	153
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	15	15	15	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	49	49	49	-	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	67	67	59	10	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	249	249	198	54	19	19
1960 to 1969 -----	382	382	315	62	36	5
1950 to 1959 -----	287	287	253	42	59	26
1940 to 1949 -----	368	368	282	40	15	57
1939 or earlier -----	687	687	639	91	86	-
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	26	26	26	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	282	282	234	27	43	16
2 bedrooms -----	651	651	563	108	61	58
3 bedrooms -----	926	926	786	164	100	63
4 bedrooms -----	207	207	189	-	11	16
5 or more bedrooms -----	12	12	12	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 100	2 100	1 806	299	215	153
Source of water, public system or private company -----	2 083	2 083	1 810	299	215	145
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	2 021	2 021	1 784	289	205	134
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	16	16	16	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7	7	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9	9	9	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	1 666	1 666	1 455	236	174	123
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	39	39	5	-	-	10
Electricity -----	218	218	199	39	8	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	149	149	123	24	19	13
All other fuels -----	24	24	20	-	14	-
No fuel used -----	8	8	8	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	477	477	452	105	58	7
1 -----	803	803	710	76	101	59
2 -----	584	584	468	87	47	58
3 or more -----	240	240	180	31	9	29
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	767	767	596	96	51	98
1989 to March 1990 -----	37	37	23	-	-	4
1985 to 1988 -----	132	132	113	-	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	91	91	76	21	10	-
1970 to 1979 -----	251	251	216	39	23	21
1969 or earlier -----	256	256	168	36	18	73
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 337	1 337	1 214	203	164	55
1989 to March 1990 -----	627	627	582	73	87	-
1985 to 1988 -----	513	513	456	65	73	34
1980 to 1984 -----	127	127	106	46	-	21
1970 to 1979 -----	34	34	34	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	36	36	36	19	4	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	465	465	444	76	60	26
Householder 65 years and over -----	245	245	229	65	37	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	130	130	114	26	29	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	77	77	77	39	8	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 088	2 088	1 794	299	215	153
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 965	1 965	1 694	280	202	143
1.01 or more persons per room -----	123	123	100	19	13	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	16	16	16	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	16	16	16	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 311	37 311	34 375	26 616	47 162	45 455
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 270	16 270	15 903	18 200	16 444	19 798
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	793	793	755	132	105	15
Owner-occupied housing units -----	87	87	85	10	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	706	706	670	122	105	15

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	213	299	734	215	148
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	12	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	41	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	19	10	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	29	54	19	19	19
1960 to 1969 -----	15	62	81	36	51
1950 to 1959 -----	8	42	103	59	21
1940 to 1949 -----	11	40	207	15	57
1939 or earlier -----	90	91	312	86	—
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	17	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	62	27	56	43	11
2 bedrooms -----	97	108	223	61	58
3 bedrooms -----	26	164	305	100	63
4 bedrooms -----	11	—	138	11	16
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	12	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	213	299	734	215	148
Source of water, public system or private company -----	213	299	734	215	140
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	213	289	728	205	129
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	12	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	5	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	176	236	624	174	118
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	5	—	10
Electricity -----	26	39	30	8	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	11	24	69	19	13
All other fuels -----	—	—	6	14	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	88	105	141	58	7
1 -----	51	76	363	101	54
2 -----	64	87	152	47	58
3 or more -----	10	31	78	9	29
Vehicles per household -----	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	96	300	51	98
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	14	—	4
1985 to 1988 -----	7	—	50	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	—	21	24	10	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	39	108	23	21
1969 or earlier -----	—	36	104	18	73
Renter-occupied housing units -----	206	203	434	164	50
1989 to March 1990 -----	122	73	234	87	—
1985 to 1988 -----	76	65	131	73	29
1980 to 1984 -----	8	46	44	—	21
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	19	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	19	6	4	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	76	76	188	60	21
Householder 65 years and over -----	22	65	85	37	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	26	53	29	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	22	39	—	8	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	213	299	722	215	148
1.00 or less persons per room -----	196	280	683	202	138
1.01 or more persons per room -----	17	19	39	13	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	12	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	12	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	6 184	26 616	27 956	47 162	45 455
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	10 746	18 200	16 371	16 444	20 615
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	142	132	274	105	15
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	10	68	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	135	122	206	105	15

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Tract 17	Tract 19	Tract 23
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	712	712	574	96	51	92
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	555	555	453	72	22	56
Less than \$300 -----	32	32	16	—	—	16
\$300 to \$399 -----	132	132	125	58	13	5
\$400 to \$499 -----	117	117	100	—	—	17
\$500 to \$599 -----	105	105	97	—	9	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	107	107	69	—	—	5
\$800 to \$999 -----	49	49	46	14	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	13	13	—	—	—	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	498	498	490	366	392	471
Not mortgaged -----	157	157	121	24	29	36
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	10	10	10	10	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	98	98	62	—	20	36
\$300 to \$399 -----	35	35	35	6	9	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	14	14	8	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	269	269	279	367	272	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000 -----	163	163	150	42	9	11
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	31	31	31	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	15	15	9	—	9	6
35 percent or more -----	103	103	98	18	—	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	38.4	38.4	39.3	29.4	32.5	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	240	240	203	23	20	29
Less than 20 percent -----	139	139	113	9	20	26
20 to 24 percent -----	19	19	19	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	38	38	35	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent -----	44	44	36	14	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.4	18.4	19.0	30.9	10.0	11.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	134	134	103	22	—	10
Less than 20 percent -----	108	108	84	22	—	10
20 to 24 percent -----	15	15	15	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	11	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.5	13.5	12.7	12.5	—	15.0
\$50,000 or more -----	175	175	118	9	22	42
Less than 20 percent -----	162	162	118	9	22	29
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	13	13	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 332	1 332	1 209	203	164	55
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	26	26	26	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	113	113	105	29	16	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	184	184	151	23	37	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	392	392	370	68	25	5
\$400 to \$499 -----	331	331	293	33	11	21
\$500 to \$599 -----	192	192	170	41	61	20
\$600 to \$749 -----	70	70	70	9	14	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	9	9	9	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	5	5	5	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	10	10	10	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	388	388	388	376	459	427
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 -----	666	666	624	129	96	15
Less than 20 percent -----	9	9	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	4	4	4	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent -----	20	20	14	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent -----	44	44	42	10	9	—
35 percent or more -----	568	568	534	111	79	15
Not computed -----	21	21	21	8	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	304	304	258	16	17	24
Less than 20 percent -----	43	43	26	7	4	—
20 to 24 percent -----	52	52	43	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent -----	19	19	19	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	40	40	25	—	—	10
35 percent or more -----	140	140	135	9	13	5
Not computed -----	10	10	10	—	—	—
Median -----	34.1	34.1	36.8	50.0+	43.5	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	158	158	150	10	11	8
Less than 20 percent -----	87	87	87	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	50	50	42	10	—	8
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	11	11	—	11	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.3	19.3	18.9	22.5	32.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more -----	204	204	177	48	40	8
Less than 20 percent -----	190	190	163	48	40	8
20 to 24 percent -----	14	14	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.4	13.4	14.2	10.9	17.5	10.0

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beloit city, Rock County				Remainder of Rock County
	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7	96	289	51	92
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	7	72	246	22	56
Less than \$300	—	—	16	—	16
\$300 to \$399	7	58	41	13	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	91	—	17
\$500 to \$599	—	—	70	9	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	23	—	5
\$800 to \$999	—	14	5	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	325	366	481	392	471
Not mortgaged	—	24	43	29	36
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	10	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	24	20	36
\$300 to \$399	—	6	13	9	—
\$400 to \$499	—	8	6	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	367	293	272	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	7	42	86	9	11
Less than 20 percent	—	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	24	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	9	6
35 percent or more	7	18	67	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	29.4	48.8	32.5	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	23	120	20	29
Less than 20 percent	—	9	50	20	26
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	35	—	3
30 to 34 percent	—	14	22	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	30.9	23.8	10.0	11.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	22	48	—	10
Less than 20 percent	—	22	48	—	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	10.2	—	15.0
\$50,000 or more	—	9	35	22	42
Less than 20 percent	—	9	35	22	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	206	203	429	164	50
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	8	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	20	29	9	16	—
\$200 to \$299	45	23	41	37	9
\$300 to \$399	63	68	162	25	—
\$400 to \$499	59	33	135	11	21
\$500 to \$599	—	41	56	61	20
\$600 to \$749	11	9	10	14	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	356	376	398	459	434
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	114	129	178	96	15
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	6	10	—	9	—
35 percent or more	100	111	173	79	15
Not computed	8	8	5	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	59	16	131	17	19
Less than 20 percent	—	7	15	4	—
20 to 24 percent	20	—	23	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	15	—	5
35 percent or more	39	9	55	13	5
Not computed	—	—	10	—	—
Median	39.7	50.0+	33.2	43.5	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	10	60	11	8
Less than 20 percent	33	—	29	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	10	25	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	22.5	20.2	32.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	—	48	60	40	8
Less than 20 percent	—	48	60	40	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.9	11.5	17.5	10.0

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
Occupied housing units	211	211
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	14	14
1980 to 1984	22	22
1970 to 1979	35	35
1960 to 1969	22	22
1950 to 1959	26	26
1940 to 1949	29	29
1939 or earlier	63	63
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	7	7
1 bedroom	47	47
2 bedrooms	66	66
3 bedrooms	52	52
4 bedrooms	28	28
5 or more bedrooms	11	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	211	211
Source of water, public system or private company	181	181
Sewage disposal, public sewer	181	181
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	172	172
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	8
Electricity	31	31
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	16	16
1	80	80
2	98	98
3 or more	17	17
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	97	97
1989 to March 1990	18	18
1985 to 1988	34	34
1980 to 1984	3	3
1970 to 1979	38	38
1969 or earlier	4	4
Renter-occupied housing units	114	114
1989 to March 1990	76	76
1985 to 1988	33	33
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	5	5
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	24	24
Householder 65 years and over	34	34
Owner-occupied housing units	21	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	211	211
1.00 or less persons per room	196	196
1.01 or more persons per room	15	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 446	35 446
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 144	17 144
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	29	29
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	21	21

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	86	86
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	73	73
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	24	24
\$500 to \$599 -----	21	21
\$600 to \$799 -----	14	14
\$800 to \$999 -----	5	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	3	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	557	557
Not mortgaged -----	13	13
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	13	13
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	236	236
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	10	10
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2
35 percent or more -----	8	8
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	45	45
Less than 20 percent -----	32	32
20 to 24 percent -----	11	11
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.2	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	12	12
Less than 20 percent -----	12	12
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more -----	19	19
Less than 20 percent -----	16	16
20 to 24 percent -----	3	3
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	11.7	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	114	114
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	22	22
\$300 to \$399 -----	21	21
\$400 to \$499 -----	25	25
\$500 to \$599 -----	21	21
\$600 to \$749 -----	21	21
\$750 to \$999 -----	4	4
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	433	433
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	13	13
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	13
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	70	70
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	26	26
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8
35 percent or more -----	28	28
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	30.6	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	27	27
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	25.9	25.9
\$35,000 or more -----	4	4
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville--Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
Occupied housing units	191	191
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	26	26
1970 to 1979	59	59
1960 to 1969	23	23
1950 to 1959	14	14
1940 to 1949	9	9
1939 or earlier	60	60
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	45	45
2 bedrooms	48	48
3 bedrooms	63	63
4 bedrooms	35	35
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	191	191
Source of water, public system or private company	182	182
Sewage disposal, public sewer	190	190
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	159	159
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	4
Electricity	15	15
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	6
All other fuels	7	7
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	23	23
1	50	50
2	71	71
3 or more	47	47
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	125	125
1989 to March 1990	16	16
1985 to 1988	6	6
1980 to 1984	39	39
1970 to 1979	54	54
1969 or earlier	10	10
Renter-occupied housing units	66	66
1989 to March 1990	32	32
1985 to 1988	34	34
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	3	3
Householder 65 years and over	12	12
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	191	191
1.00 or less persons per room	127	127
1.01 or more persons per room	64	64
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 663	43 663
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 291	18 291
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	17	17
Owner-occupied housing units	4	4
Renter-occupied housing units	13	13

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville--Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	109	109
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS -----		
With a mortgage -----	70	70
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	5
\$400 to \$499 -----	7	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	17	17
\$600 to \$799 -----	22	22
\$800 to \$999 -----	13	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	621	621
Not mortgaged -----	39	39
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	14	14
\$200 to \$299 -----	12	12
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	7	7
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	223	223
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 -----		
Less than \$20,000 -----	24	24
Less than 20 percent -----	17	17
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	16.9	16.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	31	31
Less than 20 percent -----	9	9
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	4	4
35 percent or more -----	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	25.4	25.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	17	17
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5
20 to 24 percent -----	4	4
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	24.4	24.4
\$50,000 or more -----	37	37
Less than 20 percent -----	36	36
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	1	1
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	11.3	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	66	66
GROSS RENT -----		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	15	15
\$300 to \$399 -----	28	28
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	14
\$500 to \$599 -----	4	4
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	5	5
Median (dollars) -----	365	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 -----		
Less than \$10,000 -----	13	13
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	13
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	28	28
Less than 20 percent -----	4	4
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5
35 percent or more -----	11	11
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	32.0	32.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	15	15
Less than 20 percent -----	2	2
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	5	5
Median -----	21.9	21.9
\$35,000 or more -----	10	10
Less than 20 percent -----	10	10
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city
Occupied housing units	402	402	134	151
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	36	36	19	17
1980 to 1984	44	44	—	27
1970 to 1979	77	77	6	30
1960 to 1969	36	36	6	16
1950 to 1959	24	24	—	9
1940 to 1949	33	33	5	17
1939 or earlier	152	152	98	35
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	10	10	—	10
1 bedroom	55	55	22	19
2 bedrooms	149	149	65	57
3 bedrooms	146	146	34	49
4 bedrooms	35	35	13	10
5 or more bedrooms	7	7	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	402	402	134	151
Source of water, public system or private company	352	352	134	151
Sewage disposal, public sewer	341	341	134	151
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	326	326	128	127
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	24	24	—	—
Electricity	21	21	—	9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	12	12	—	4
All other fuels	13	13	—	11
No fuel used	6	6	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	64	64	30	32
1	143	143	66	48
2	134	134	11	54
3 or more	61	61	27	17
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	164	164	19	54
1989 to March 1990	19	19	12	7
1985 to 1988	47	47	—	20
1980 to 1984	44	44	—	6
1970 to 1979	46	46	7	15
1969 or earlier	8	8	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	238	238	115	97
1989 to March 1990	174	174	96	60
1985 to 1988	39	39	13	18
1980 to 1984	13	13	6	7
1970 to 1979	12	12	—	12
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	80	80	63	9
Householder 65 years and over	24	24	—	14
Owner-occupied housing units	24	24	—	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	402	402	134	151
1.00 or less persons per room	365	365	123	143
1.01 or more persons per room	37	37	11	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 962	33 962	29 006	24 984
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 233	21 233	20 488	24 641
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	85	85	42	31
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	79	79	42	25

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	129	129	19	47
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	102	102	19	33
Less than \$300 -----	5	5	—	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	19	19	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	4	4	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	29	29	6	15
\$600 to \$799 -----	37	37	6	13
\$800 to \$999 -----	2	2	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	6	6	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	575	575	521	571
Not mortgaged -----	27	27	—	14
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	4	4	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	23	23	—	14
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	222	222	—	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	29	29	—	17
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	—	5
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	12	12	—	12
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	23.8	23.8	—	45.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	47	47	13	17
Less than 20 percent -----	22	22	7	—
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	21	21	6	15
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2	—	2
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	23.8	23.8	19.6	27.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	34	34	6	13
Less than 20 percent -----	27	27	6	8
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.4	17.4	17.5	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	19	19	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.6	15.6	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	238	238	115	97
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	7	—	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	37	37	14	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	90	90	56	24
\$400 to \$499 -----	82	82	45	27
\$500 to \$599 -----	12	12	—	12
\$600 to \$749 -----	10	10	—	10
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	392	392	391	400
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	76	76	39	25
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	—	7
35 percent or more -----	67	67	39	18
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	59	59	32	13
Less than 20 percent -----	2	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	28	28	11	13
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8	—	—
35 percent or more -----	21	21	21	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	29.9	29.9	44.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	47	47	11	36
Less than 20 percent -----	34	34	11	23
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	—	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6	—	6
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.5	18.5	17.5	18.9
\$35,000 or more -----	56	56	33	23
Less than 20 percent -----	56	56	33	23
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.3	12.3	11.9	12.9

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jonesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Jonesville city
Occupied housing units	49 363	49 363	11 219	19 983
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	572	572	43	320
1985 to 1988	2 102	2 102	206	1 148
1980 to 1984	2 732	2 732	358	1 220
1970 to 1979	9 513	9 513	1 322	4 226
1960 to 1969	8 702	8 702	1 779	3 931
1950 to 1959	6 926	6 926	2 155	2 586
1940 to 1949	4 087	4 087	1 559	1 325
1939 or earlier	14 729	14 729	3 797	5 227
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	302	302	71	210
1 bedroom	4 233	4 233	1 251	1 880
2 bedrooms	14 339	14 339	3 907	6 068
3 bedrooms	22 423	22 423	4 672	8 857
4 bedrooms	6 647	6 647	1 141	2 553
5 or more bedrooms	1 419	1 419	177	415
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	49 163	49 163	11 161	19 904
Source of water, public system or private company	38 360	38 360	10 871	19 818
Sewage disposal, public sewer	38 501	38 501	10 751	19 815
Locking complete plumbing facilities	155	155	48	48
Owner-occupied housing units	73	73	31	7
Renter-occupied housing units	82	82	17	41
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	35 846	35 846	9 433	16 905
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 893	3 893	109	83
Electricity	3 435	3 435	792	1 623
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 615	4 615	708	1 039
All other fuels	1 476	1 476	142	279
No fuel used	98	98	35	54
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	3 230	3 230	1 008	1 431
1	15 796	15 796	4 297	6 993
2	20 868	20 868	4 384	8 506
3 or more	9 469	9 469	1 530	3 053
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	34 468	34 468	7 301	13 214
1989 to March 1990	2 888	2 888	459	1 309
1985 to 1988	7 496	7 496	1 425	2 998
1980 to 1984	4 334	4 334	920	1 551
1970 to 1979	9 284	9 284	1 857	3 665
1969 or earlier	10 466	10 466	2 640	3 691
Renter-occupied housing units	14 895	14 895	3 918	6 769
1989 to March 1990	5 887	5 887	1 647	2 837
1985 to 1988	5 665	5 665	1 390	2 608
1980 to 1984	1 849	1 849	548	777
1970 to 1979	1 004	1 004	278	350
1969 or earlier	490	490	55	197
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	1 472	1 472	567	533
Householder 65 years and over	11 203	11 203	2 937	4 317
Owner-occupied housing units	8 293	8 293	2 037	3 106
Locking complete plumbing facilities	80	80	31	13
No telephone in unit	94	94	18	39
No vehicle available	1 849	1 849	543	777
Complete plumbing facilities	49 208	49 208	11 171	19 935
1.00 or less persons per room	48 546	48 546	10 957	19 728
1.01 or more persons per room	662	662	214	207
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	155	155	48	48
1.00 or less persons per room	155	155	48	48
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 090	41 090	36 240	43 180
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 612	22 612	19 667	23 717
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 253	4 253	1 401	1 675
Owner-occupied housing units	1 416	1 416	313	492
Renter-occupied housing units	2 837	2 837	1 088	1 183

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	Rock County		
		Total	Beloit city	Janesville city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	28 746	28 746	6 654	11 800
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage.....	18 175	18 175	4 076	7 542
Less than \$300.....	527	527	198	155
\$300 to \$399.....	1 705	1 705	624	509
\$400 to \$499.....	3 295	3 295	971	1 264
\$500 to \$599.....	3 653	3 653	890	1 551
\$600 to \$799.....	5 373	5 373	939	2 455
\$800 to \$999.....	2 228	2 228	272	981
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 217	1 217	158	550
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	104	104	19	49
\$2,000 or more.....	73	73	5	28
Median (dollars).....	597	597	525	618
Not mortgaged.....	10 571	10 571	2 578	4 258
Less than \$100.....	33	33	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	2 575	2 575	889	741
\$200 to \$299.....	6 079	6 079	1 294	2 641
\$300 to \$399.....	1 479	1 479	269	754
\$400 to \$499.....	279	279	70	91
\$500 or more.....	126	126	56	31
Median (dollars).....	239	239	225	249
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000.....	6 021	6 021	1 707	2 144
Less than 20 percent.....	1 737	1 737	516	587
20 to 24 percent.....	896	896	270	278
25 to 29 percent.....	674	674	233	223
30 to 34 percent.....	640	640	155	266
35 percent or more.....	1 990	1 990	501	758
Not computed.....	84	84	32	32
Median.....	27.5	27.5	26.1	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7 210	7 210	1 811	2 977
Less than 20 percent.....	4 366	4 366	1 212	1 768
20 to 24 percent.....	1 161	1 161	318	489
25 to 29 percent.....	928	928	178	417
30 to 34 percent.....	378	378	73	142
35 percent or more.....	377	377	30	161
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.4	17.4	16.1	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7 484	7 484	1 765	3 099
Less than 20 percent.....	5 587	5 587	1 491	2 277
20 to 24 percent.....	1 210	1 210	221	523
25 to 29 percent.....	461	461	28	228
30 to 34 percent.....	149	149	15	44
35 percent or more.....	77	77	10	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.6	15.6	14.5	16.1
\$50,000 or more.....	8 031	8 031	1 371	3 580
Less than 20 percent.....	7 163	7 163	1 287	3 152
20 to 24 percent.....	663	663	67	350
25 to 29 percent.....	157	157	10	68
30 to 34 percent.....	28	28	7	10
35 percent or more.....	5	5	—	—
Not computed.....	15	15	—	—
Median.....	12.0	12.0	11.1	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	14 213	14 213	3 912	6 754
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100.....	74	74	18	18
\$100 to \$199.....	1 098	1 098	254	539
\$200 to \$299.....	2 292	2 292	764	837
\$300 to \$399.....	4 140	4 140	1 205	1 746
\$400 to \$499.....	4 073	4 073	1 211	2 109
\$500 to \$599.....	1 684	1 684	312	1 077
\$600 to \$749.....	423	423	77	267
\$750 to \$999.....	55	55	18	29
\$1,000 or more.....	22	22	—	15
No cash rent.....	352	352	53	117
Median (dollars).....	387	387	382	411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000.....	3 572	3 572	1 296	1 472
Less than 20 percent.....	71	71	6	48
20 to 24 percent.....	213	213	58	103
25 to 29 percent.....	344	344	87	144
30 to 34 percent.....	216	216	65	91
35 percent or more.....	2 554	2 554	1 017	1 033
Not computed.....	174	174	63	53
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 770	3 770	984	1 808
Less than 20 percent.....	401	401	69	189
20 to 24 percent.....	632	632	192	247
25 to 29 percent.....	791	791	175	377
30 to 34 percent.....	692	692	152	405
35 percent or more.....	1 162	1 162	382	571
Not computed.....	92	92	14	19
Median.....	30.1	30.1	31.6	31.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 335	4 335	1 071	2 099
Less than 20 percent.....	2 426	2 426	636	1 050
20 to 24 percent.....	1 095	1 095	285	527
25 to 29 percent.....	511	511	118	334
30 to 34 percent.....	137	137	9	104
35 percent or more.....	58	58	9	36
Not computed.....	108	108	14	48
Median.....	19.0	19.0	18.5	19.8
\$35,000 or more.....	2 536	2 536	561	1 375
Less than 20 percent.....	2 412	2 412	536	1 320
20 to 24 percent.....	39	39	8	19
25 to 29 percent.....	17	17	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	68	68	17	23
Median.....	12.8	12.8	12.6	13.2

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Janesville-Belait, WI MSA -----	139 510	20.3	54 840	20.0	JANESVILLE CITY, ROCK COUNTY				
ROCK COUNTY					Tract 1 -----	996	14.5	631	13.8
Total -----	139 510	20.3	54 840	20.0	Tract 2 -----	3 325	15.7	1 336	15.4
Belait city -----	35 573	14.9	14 033	14.7	Tract 3 -----	3 016	15.8	1 235	15.3
Janesville city -----	52 133	15.9	21 153	15.9	Tract 4 -----	3 913	15.7	1 649	15.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ROCK COUNTY					Tract 5 (pt.) -----	4 533	15.8	1 875	15.9
Tract 5 -----	4 571	15.8	1 893	15.9	Tract 6 -----	3 411	16.2	1 436	15.7
Tract 10 -----	3 374	16.5	1 505	17.7	Tract 7 -----	3 693	15.6	1 573	15.8
Tract 12 -----	7 532	13.5	2 484	13.4	Tract 8 -----	3 960	15.8	1 662	15.8
Tract 13 -----	10 222	24.4	3 844	23.4	Tract 9 -----	2 671	15.8	1 011	15.7
Tract 14 -----	5 470	19.3	1 999	19.1	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	3 357	16.4	1 498	17.6
Tract 17 -----	5 440	12.6	2 101	12.1	Tract 11 -----	5 430	15.8	2 057	16.2
Tract 19 -----	4 649	16.0	1 578	16.3	Tract 12 (pt.) -----	2 956	12.5	1 040	12.2
Tract 20 -----	4 202	15.9	1 684	15.6	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	7 701	16.7	2 978	16.5
Tract 21 -----	4 342	16.1	1 631	16.2	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	3 171	18.0	1 172	18.5
Tract 22 -----	1 294	15.9	454	15.6	REMAINDER OF ROCK COUNTY				
Tract 23 -----	2 049	15.0	861	14.9	Tract 5 (pt.) -----	38	18.4	18	16.7
Tract 24 -----	2 805	15.8	1 075	15.8	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	17	47.1	7	42.9
Tract 26.01 -----	3 455	16.1	1 384	15.7	Tract 12 (pt.) -----	4 576	14.1	1 444	14.3
Tract 26.02 -----	3 106	15.6	1 162	15.7	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	2 521	48.1	866	47.0
BELOIT CITY, ROCK COUNTY					Tract 14 (pt.) -----	2 299	21.1	827	19.8
Tract 15 -----	541	16.3	389	16.7	Tract 17 (pt.) -----	41	9.8	14	14.3
Tract 16 -----	5 323	11.7	2 272	11.7	Tract 19 (pt.) -----	74	14.9	26	11.5
Tract 17 (pt.) -----	5 399	12.6	2 087	12.1	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	237	20.3	88	17.0
Tract 18 -----	5 020	16.2	1 943	15.5	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	526	15.0	201	16.4
Tract 19 (pt.) -----	4 575	16.0	1 552	16.4	Tract 22 (pt.) -----	1 174	15.5	402	15.2
Tract 20 (pt.) -----	3 965	15.6	1 596	15.5	Tract 23 (pt.) -----	2 000	15.3	834	14.9
Tract 21 (pt.) -----	3 816	16.2	1 430	16.2	Tract 24 (pt.) -----	2 800	15.9	1 074	15.8
Tract 22 (pt.) -----	120	20.0	52	19.2	Tract 26.01 (pt.) -----	853	16.5	336	15.8
Tract 23 (pt.) -----	49	4.1	27	14.8	Tract 26.02 (pt.) -----	1 529	15.4	554	15.9
Tract 24 (pt.) -----	5	—	1	—	Tract 27 -----	2 464	46.2	838	45.7
Tract 25 -----	2 581	16.7	1 028	16.1	Tract 28 -----	4 691	46.3	1 707	46.7
Tract 26.01 (pt.) -----	2 602	15.9	1 048	15.6	Tract 29 -----	5 547	30.7	2 200	29.9
Tract 26.02 (pt.) -----	1 577	15.7	608	15.6	Tract 30 -----	8 395	15.9	3 661	16.4
					Tract 31 -----	6 109	31.5	2 400	31.6
					Tract 32 -----	2 724	45.0	988	45.1
					Tract 33 -----	3 189	45.4	1 169	46.7

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

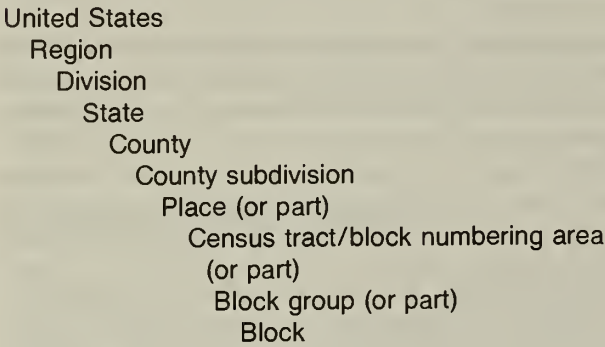
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations; place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration,⁷ or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

**GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

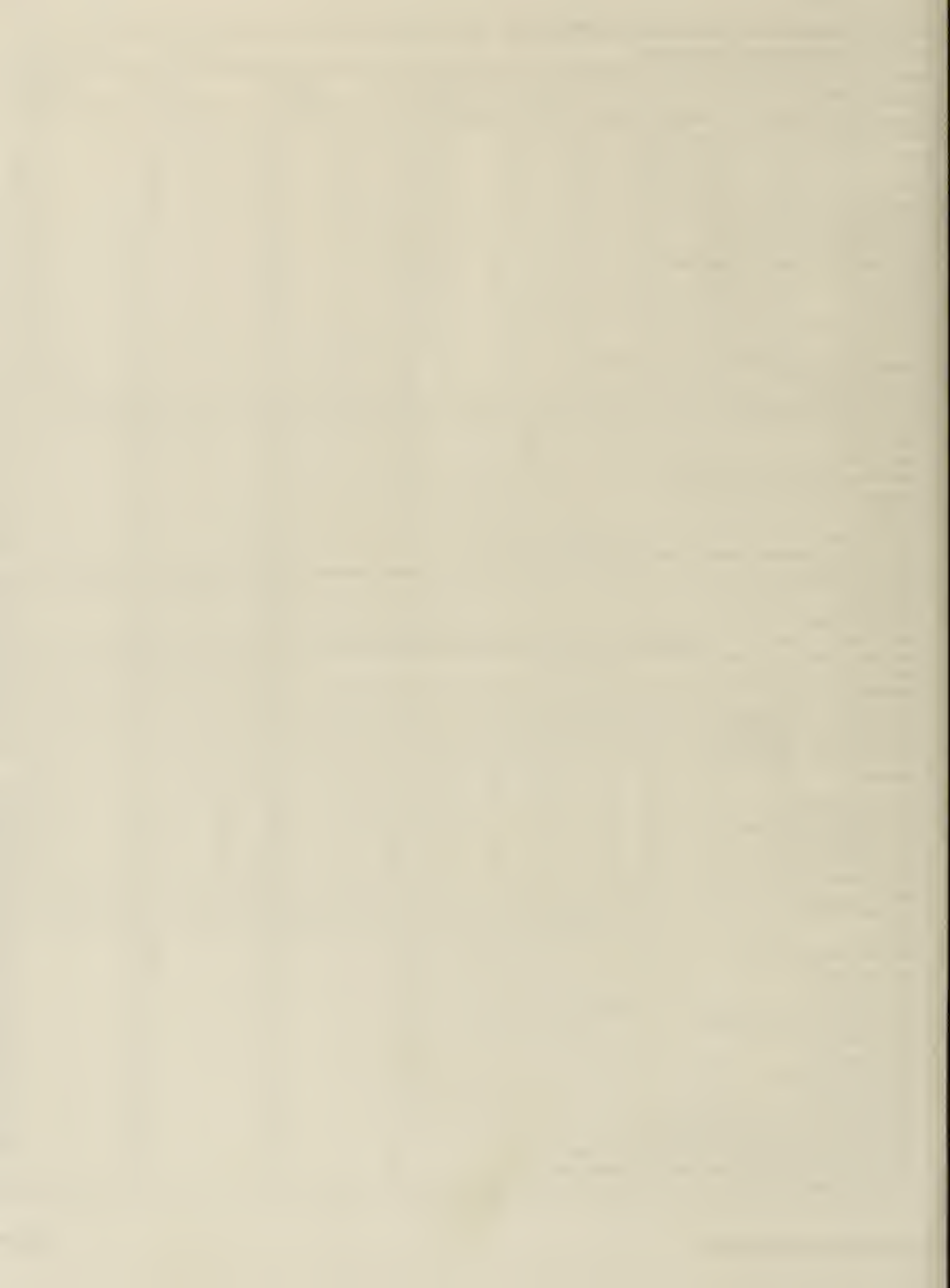
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wisconsin

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990

U.S. Census

Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative </p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative </p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) → </p>		<p> <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) → </p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → </p>		<p> <input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → </p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative </div> </div>	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female </div>	
<div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) </div>	
a. Age <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>	b. Year of birth <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married </div>	
<div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE													
A. Total persons		B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID					
		Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere		<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more									
		C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after									
		<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <hr/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>									
		C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.									
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1									

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1			
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____			
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? 7		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country 7	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		(2) Name of county in the U.S. 7	
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
		b. What is this language? 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
		c. How well does this person speak English?	
		<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
		16. When was this person born?	
		<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	
		<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —	
		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		If this person is a female —	
		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	
		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more	
		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?	
		If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
		a. Address (Number and street) 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		b. Name of city, town, or post office 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
		d. County 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		e. State 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		f. ZIP Code 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 28*
☐ Railroad
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984 } *Go to 28*
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier } *Skip to 32*
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

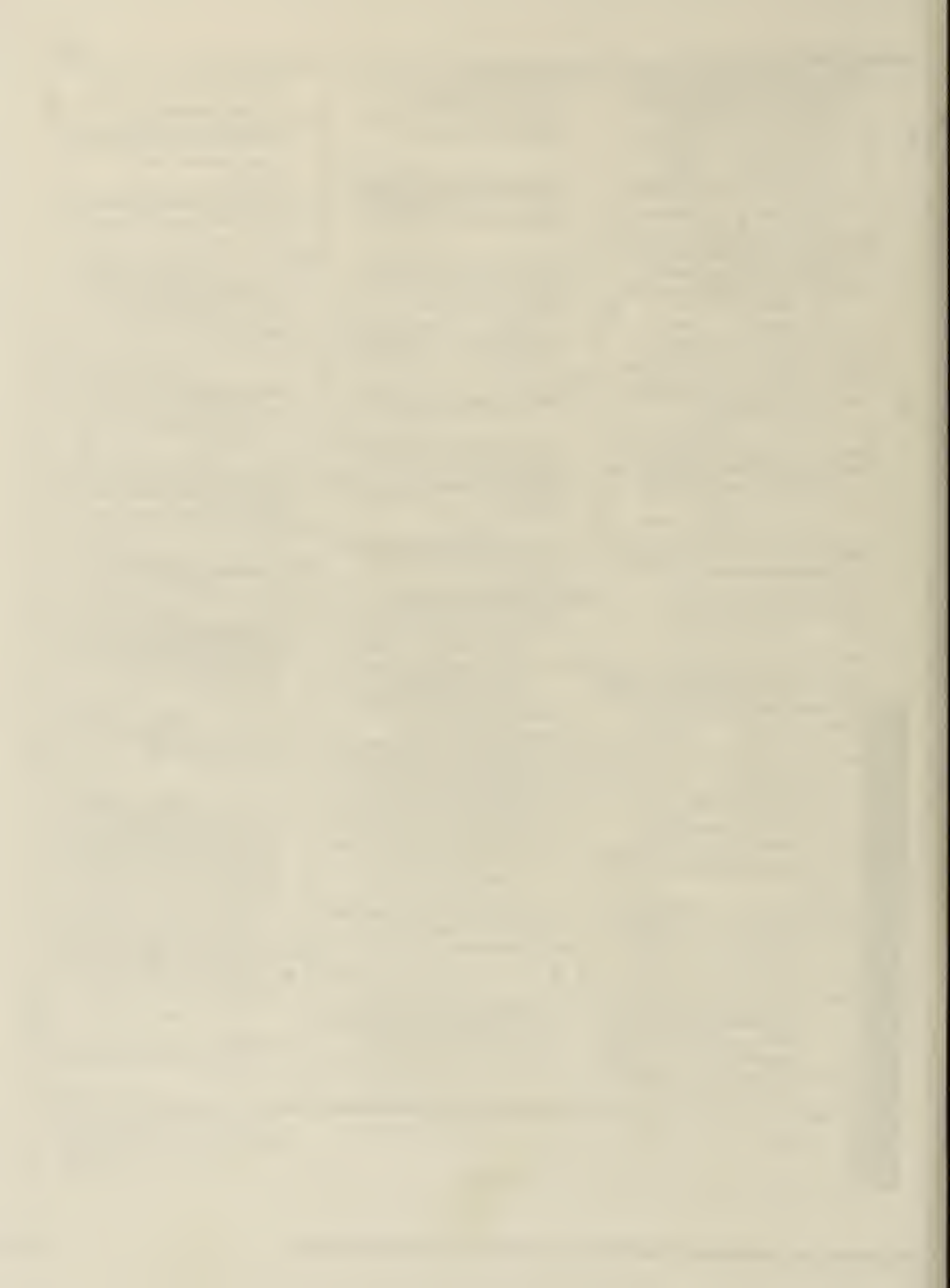
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

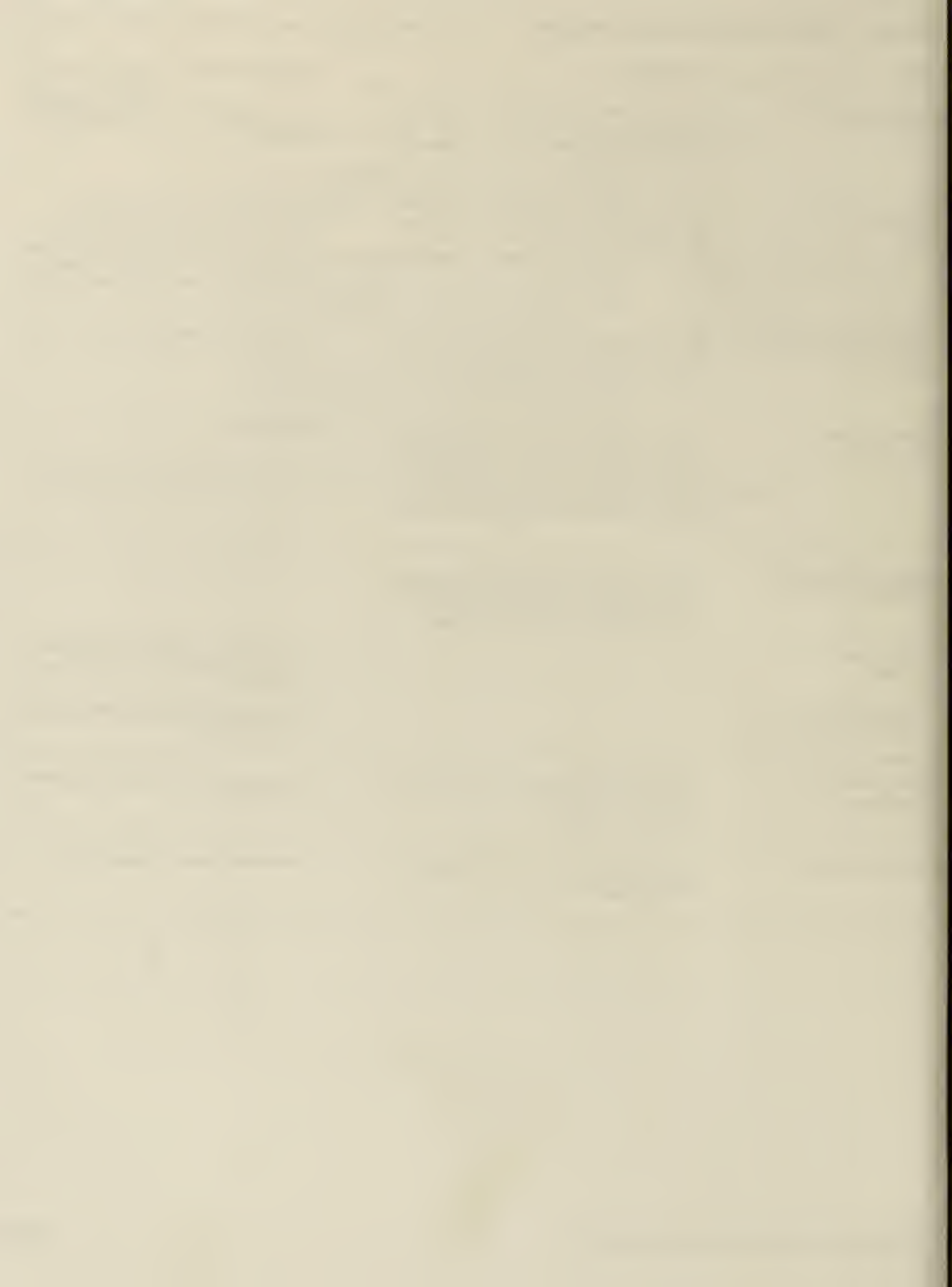
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

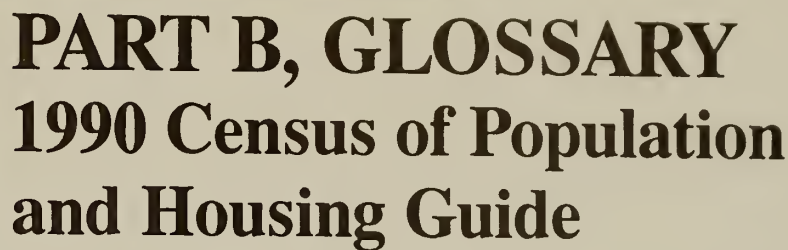
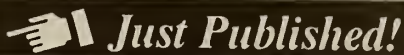
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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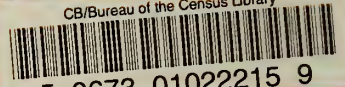
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